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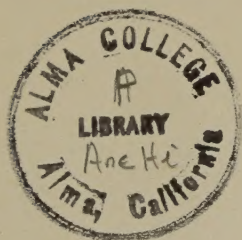
Archivium Hibernicum

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P R E F A C E

After a lapse of many years, ARCHIVIUM HIBERNICUM is revived, and Vol. VIII is herewith presented by the Catholic Record Society of Ireland. The continuation of the new series now beginning will depend on adequate financial support (which I have little doubt will be forthcoming), and on the steady supply of materials suitable for publication in ARCHIVIUM HIBERNICUM. Transcripts of such materials, as well as indications of the location of suitable materials, will at all times be gratefully received by

The Editor.

Maynooth, October 1941.

ROYAL VISITATION OF DUBLIN, 1615.

(Reeves MS. 1066, T.C.D.)

The returns of the Visitation of 1615 for the diocese of Dublin are disappointing, considering the elaborate instructions issued with the Commission. It will be seen that they confine themselves principally to recording the names of the prebendaries and incumbents, whether a 'worthy preacher' or a 'sufficient man,' the state of the church and chancel, and sometimes the provision of books. They contain no references to the furnishings such as tables, sets, pulpits, or to 'the state of the repairs of the houses of the parsons and other spiritual persons'.

The churches in repair in the diocese in 1615 may be compared with those in the archbishop's list of 1531, except in regard to the churches in the deaneries of Arklow and Wicklow where it is impossible to say how many were in working order in 1531:—

Deaneries	1531	1615
City and suburbs	21	15
Taney	43	31
Swords	32	21
Ballymore	28	12
Bray	28	13
Wicklow and Arklow	46	14
Castledermot and Athy	62	11
Leixlip	13	6
Total	273	123

M. V. Ronan.

INTRODUCTORY DOCUMENTS.

1. A Commission to the Lord Chancellor and others for a General Visitation throughout the Kingdom of Ireland (22 June 1615. *Cal. S. P. Ire.*, 1615-25, no.140).

Thomas Archbishop of Dublin, Chancellor of Ireland, Christopher Archbishop of Armagh, Primate, William Archbishop of Tuam, Donote Earl of Thomond, President of Munster, and George Bishop of

Meath and Clogher, Henry Lord Brian, Baron of Ibrackan, and Sir Thomas Ridgeway, Baronet, Vice-Treasurer at War, Sir John Denham, Chief Justice of the chief place, Sir Arthur Savage, Sir Oliver Lambert, Sir Henry Power, Sir Francis Ruske, Sir Francis Barkley, Sir Robert Digby, Sir Richard Morison, Sir Richard Boyle, Sir Richard Cooke, Sir John Jepson, Sir Adam Loftus, Sir John King, Sir Thomas Colclough, Sir Dudley Loftus, Sirr Parr Lane, Sir Richard Ayleward, Sir Thomas Rotheram, Sir Edmund Fettiplace, Sir Thomas Ashe, Sir Lawrence Esmonde, Sir Robert Nugent, Sir Robert Pigott, Sir Thomas Browne, Sir Oliver Shortall, Sir Robert Dillon, Sir Edward Harris, Chief Justice of Connaught, and Alexander Barrington and David Sirment, Esquires, are appointed commissioners with power (the said Archbishops of Dublin and Armagh and Tuam and the Bishop of Meath, or any two of them, being always present) to make a visitation of all dioceses, deaneries, archdeaneries, prebendaries, parsonages, vicarages, churches, chapels, and all other spiritual livings and dignities whatsoever, and of all the archbishops, bishops, deans &c., and all other ecclesiastical persons whatsoever in Ireland, and for them, or any other of them, to inquire by the oaths of good and lawful men, and all other ways, how the cathedral churches and other churches, dignities, and spiritual livings in every diocese are supplied with meet incumbents. And what number of able preachers are in every diocese ; and of the ability and sufficiency of all the clergy. And whether any archbishoprics, bishoprics, deaneries, or any other spiritual livings or dignities, are conferred upon any lay persons, or popish priests, or are held by them under colour of sequestration, or otherwise, and by whom, and how long held by them, and the yearly value. And whether any archbishop, bishop, &c., or any other person, holds any spiritual living in his own hands by colour of sequestration, and how many any of them hold or enjoy, and by what title or colour ; and of the yearly value of every living. And the state of repairs of all churches, and whether furnished with tables, seats, pulpits, books, and other ornaments. And the state of repairs of the see houses, and the houses of the parsons, and other spiritual persons. And of all other things in the instructions to the commission annexed. With power to call before them, or any three or more of them as aforesaid, every such spiritual person detected of any notorious offence, determinable in any ecclesiastical or spiritual court, and to punish and correct by the censures of the Church, and to deprive or remove them from their livings and dignities, and to sequester all ecclesiastical livings,

churches, and rectories, as well improprie as not improprie, as all persons who, as of right, ought to build and repair any churches, chancels, or chapels, until they be built or repaired. And after the commission executed to return a true and particular certificate of their proceedings.—Dated at Dublin, 22nd of June in the 13th year of the reign. *Per breve de Privato Sigillo.*

II. Instructions annexed to the Regal Visitation of 1615 in the Prerogative Office.

“ The chiefe end of the Regal Visitation being the better regulation and administration of discipline in the Church and a more convenient and plentiful support of the Clergie as also of his Majesties revenue arising out of Ecclesiastical Benefices by a more equall and full tax it is thought convenient in order thereunto :

1. That a strict enquiry be made by the Visitors in every Diocese according to the Cannons and the now Metropolitall Article of Armagh by me newly published touching the lives and conversations of the Clergy their residence in their Benefices and dilligence in the dewe exercise of their function and offices to the intent they may receive encouragement or correction according to their respective demeritts.

2. That enquiry be made as aforesaid what livings are vacant and how long and to what uses the profitts thereof have been employed to the end that soe much thereof as hath not been rightly applyed nor dewly accompted for may be assigned for the building of churches or other pious uses and that the said Benefices may be speedily disposed off in title to deserving persons the vacancy of them hitherto having been much to his Majesties prejudice in lessening his Revenew arising out of first fruits payable only by those who have title or Benefices.

3. That the ensuing instructions may be sent sometimes before the said visitation to every of the Arch Bishoppes and Bishoppes from his Majesties visitor whereby he may have the more light of information to guide him and the greater facility to proceed in the dewe execution of his Majesties Commission.

- 1st. You are to prepare a book fairely written conteyning all and every the Ecclesiastical promotions and Benefices in your Diocess with all the names of the respective Patrons and Incumbents and the true

and full yearly value of every of them as alsoe the severall Improrations within the Diocess with ye true value thereof and all the names of every present reputed Impropriator.

2ly. You are to prepare a proposall in writing of all such parishes as you upon strictest enquiry and according to your best judgment you shall think fittest to be united and divided respectively haveing a dewe regard to contiguity and distance for the conveniency of the parishoners as also to comfortable and decent maintenance of the respective ministers.

3rdly. You are to sett downe in writing ye respective places and which you shall think most fitt to erect or settle parish churches in order to such unions and divisions having a carefull respect as well to an equall conveniency (as much as may be) to those who shall reside in the extremities of every of the parishes to be settled as allsoe to the best place of habitation ffor the Minister whom we are willing to seat as near the church as may be.

4ly. You are also to give an exact accompt in writing of all the lands Gleabes and all other hereditiments belonging unto your see as alsoe of all the lands and Gleabes belonging unto whichsoever Ecclesiasticall person or persons in right of his or their Ecclesiasticall promotions or benefices together with a true yearly value and extent of every of them respectively as alsoe an accompt of which of the said lands are leased with the respective terms and rents reserved to the see or any other Ecclesiasticall person.

5ly. You are alsoe to give as a perfect list of all other Clergymen in your Diocess unbeneficed therein as also of all other persons who pretend to be minister and upon such pretences doe or have presumed to officiate as such.

6ly. You are then also required to informe us of all persons who doe anyways officiate in the exercise of your Ecclesiasticall jurisdiction and cause them to appear before us in our visitation whether they be Chancellors Commissaries officials substitutes advocates registers procurators publique notaries apparitors and then to inform us of their respective faculties authorities and capacities whereby they act in such office.

7ly. You are alsoe then and there to cause all Clergiemen school-masters and all practising Phisick to appear before us and to produce their titles faculties lycences and dispensations.

8ly. You are also to enquire what allowances are given to Vicars

and Curates out of such impropriations as have not been forfeited to his Majestie and when you find the present allowance not convenable you are to propose unto us at the said visitation what you shall thinke fitt to be allowed for the future by the respective Impropiators to the said Vicars and Curates.

9ly. You are also to cause notice to be given to all such Church Wardens Impropiators and Freeholders in your Diocess of the tyme of our visitation to the end that if any of them shall offer anything unto us against what shall be proposed by you touching the uniting and dividing of parishes and the allowance to be made by Impropiators as aforesaid it may be taken into due consideration.

10ly. You are also to give us notice of all such persons if any there be in your Diocess who execute or exercise any jurisdiction in the said Diocess derived from the Bishopp of Rome or who shall cite or caused to be cited any of his Majesties leidge subjects in your Diocess of what quality or order soever to appear before any Papall judicatory beyound the seas."

From the Book of Kings Letters etc. 1614-19 p. 10. (Reeves MS. 1066, T.C.D. Additions).

III. Report of the Lord Deputy 15 June 1615 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1615-25, no.133).

The commissioners for the regal visitation will enter into that business immediately after this term. They intend this summer to visit the three provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, and will melde (*sic*) with Ulster at some other time. If they shall perform the other three and prepare them to receive a preaching and reading ministry this summer they shall do a great work and worthy of reward.

VISITATIO REGALIS, 1615

ECCLESIA CATHEDRALIS SANCTI PATRICII DUBLIN

*Decanus.*¹ Thomas episcopus Kilmorensis et Ardaghensis. Decanatus valet per annum 300 *libri*. A very worthy preacher resident.

¹ The cathedral was built near the site of the Celtic church of St. Patrick's in Insula by John Comyn, the first Anglo-Norman archbishop of Dublin, and was consecrated on St. Patrick's Day, 1192. The papal legate, Matthew O'Heney, archbishop of Cashel, was present. The ancient church stood on the island formed by the two arms of the River Poddle. The site of St. Patrick's well was discovered during excavations in 1901 on the Poddle in

*Precentor.*² George Andrewes. Valet per annum 100 *libri*.
*Cancellarius.*³ Jacobus Usher Sacre Theologie Doctor. Valet per annum 140 *libri*. A very worthy preacher resident.
*Thesaurarius.*⁴ Dominus Archiepiscopus Tuamensis tenet in commendam. Valet per annum 100 *libri*. A worthy & sufficient man.

front of the cathedral, and a cross-in-circle inscribed granite stone was found on the spot. It is preserved in the West end of the North aisle. Other similarly inscribed stones are in the North choir aisle, and others form the roofing in the triforium of the South transept. These stones, belonging to the ancient cemetery, show the importance of the primitive church. (Drew, *St. Patrick's Cathedral*, in *Journ. R.S.A.I.*, 1901, p. 294.) The cathedral was for a chapter of secular clergy and was intended as a substitute for the regular chapter of Augustinian canons of Christ Church introduced by St. Lorcan Ua Tuathail. Comyn failed to abolish the regular chapter; hence two cathedrals in Dublin. He had built for himself the palace of St. Sepulchre's beside St. Patrick's, outside the jurisdiction of the city, and was granted by Prince John manor lands which included the ancient lands of St. Patrick's and St. Kevin's and reached to Milltown, including another manor house at Cullenswood (Colonia). He became a feudal lord.

There were no dignitaries in Comyn's chapter, but his successor, de Loundres, added three, about 1218, namely, precentor, chancellor and treasurer. By a second chapter of 1220 he added a dean whose appointment was vested by right in the chapter. St. Patrick's alone has succeeded in retaining this right to the present day. The church of St. Mochua of Clondalkin was the dean's prebend, and the churches of Clonwanwyr, Kilbery, and Clonardmagory, near Athy, were added as his 'dignities.' In 1547, the deanery was valued at £240. The £240 of 1547 would be equal to the £300 of 1615 (or about £3,600 in 1914 value). It is interesting to note how protestant provincial bishops were accommodated with prebends in St. Patrick's and Christ Church to supplement their income. Thomas Moynes, elected dean in 1608, was appointed bishop of Kilmore in 1613 and held the deanery in *commendam* until 1625.

² Lusk was the prebend of the precentor which included the older prebendal church of Domnachimlech (Burgage, Blessington, the church of Balrothery, and the chapels of Baldongan and Lambrecher, Bremore). The churches of Ardry (Athy) and St. Andrew (Dublin) were added for the precentor's 'dignity.' The 1547 value was equivalent to the £100 of 1615.

³ The prebendal church of Finglas included Domnachmor (St. Margaret's), St. Brigid's (The Ward), and St. Nicholas's (Artane). The chancellor held for his 'dignity' St. Martin's (Dublin) and Killegar (Bray). 1547 value, £78, improved by 50% in 1615. Usher became the celebrated archbishop of Armagh (1625-56).

⁴ Clonkeen (Kill-o'-the-Grange) was the treasurer's prebend in 1218, and St. Audoen's and St. Mary de dam's (Dublin) were his 'dignity,' but after many exchanges half of the prebend of Lusk was granted to him in 1467. The 1547 value, £29, was trebled in 1615. William Daniel or O'Donnell

*Archidiaconus Dublin.*⁵ Launcelotus Buckley in Artibus Magister. Valoris 100 libri sterlingi. A worthy man and a good preacher. Mensal decayed by grant of a lease of the tithes of Rafernan from the late archdeacon to Robert Leycester.

*Archidiaconus Glendelagh.*⁶ Dominus Adamus Loftus miles. Valet per annum 50 libri. A Professor of the civile law.

*Prebenda de Cullen.*⁷ Dominus Archiepiscopus Dublinensis.

*Prebenda de Kilmactalwey.*⁸ Barnabas Bolger. Valet per annum 40 libri.

*Prebenda de Sworde.*⁹ Richardus Jones in Artibus Magister. Valet per annum 40 libri.

*Prebenda de Yago.*¹⁰ Gurney Fletcher Bachalarius in Artibus preacher. Valoris 20 libri.

*Prebenda Sancti Audoeni.*¹¹ Johannes Richardson Sacre Theologie Doctor. Valoris 50 libri per annum. A worthy man. It consistes in personall tithes.

*Prebenda de Clonemethan.*¹² Richardus Robinson. Valet per annum 35 libri. An aged man. A preacher.

(a layman) was prebendary of Tascoffin (Ossory) in 1591, and until his death, 1628. He was treasurer of St. Patrick's in 1602, and was appointed archbishop of Tuam in 1609. He remained treasurer until his death in 1628. He translated the New Testament into Irish.

⁵ In 1218 portion of Lusk was the archdeacon of Dublin's prebend, but was exchanged about 1229 for Taney (Dundrum), a mother church and head of an extensive rural deanery. It included Donabroke, Kilgobban, and Rathfarnham. 1547 value, £60, increased by one-third in 1615. Buckley or Bulkeley became archbishop, and the author of the Visitation of 1630.

⁶ Newcastle, Co. Wicklow, became the archdeacon of Glendaloch's prebend, and for a while Kiliskey was joined to it. The 1547 value, £49, decreased slightly by 1615. Loftus was nephew of Archbishop Loftus of Dublin; was apparently a layman, and afterwards Viscount Ely.

⁷ Cualann (Cullenswood) was made the archbishop's prebend in 1305 in order to give him a vote in the election of the dean. No church was attached to it. The erasure in the text shows that the prebend was not taxed separately in 1615. 1547 value, £40.

⁸ The 1547 value, £33, practically equivalent to 1615 value.

⁹ The 'Golden Prebend' was valued in 1547 at £51, but decreased by more than one-third in 1615.

¹⁰ The 1547 value only £10, but increased nearly two-thirds in 1615.

¹¹ St. Audoen's was granted to the treasurer in 1218, but was made a separate prebend in 1467. In 1547 it was valued at £4 over and above the curate's stipend, repairs etc.

¹² Clonmethan was one of the thirteen original prebends of 1192. The 1547 value, £21, increased one-third in 1615.

*Prebenda de Wickloe.*¹³ Apollo Waller. Valet per annum 40 *libri sterlingi*.

*Prebenda de Tymothan.*¹⁴

*Prebenda de Mullahidert.*¹⁵ Benjamin Cullom. Valet per annum . . . markes.

*Prebenda de Castleknock.*¹⁶ Dominus Archiepiscopus tenet in commendam. Valet per annum 100 markes.

*Prebenda de Tipper.*¹⁷ Gilbertus Pooredom. Valet per annum 30 *libri*.

*Prebenda de Tassagard.*¹⁸ Rogerus Danby Magister in artibus. Valoris 30 *libri*. A very sufficient preacher.

*Prebenda de Donlavan.*¹⁹ Willelmus Coe. Valoris 40 markes.

*Prebenda de Maynooth.*²⁰ Christoferus Huetson Magister in Artibus.

¹³ Wicklow prebend dates from about 1332, and was worth £46 in 1547, but decreased by more than one-third in 1615.

¹⁴ The manor and castle of Stamuthan (Tigh-Muthan, Timon) near Tallaght, were granted to Archbishop de Loundres (c.1216) by King John in recompense for the demolition of St. Paul's church (at Lower Castle Yard) when that prelate, Governor of Ireland, began to erect Dublin Castle. Like Cualann it had no church attached to it. 1547 value, £10, but not valued in 1615.

¹⁵ Archbishop de Loundres (c. 1227) claimed the tithes of the districts of Mulhiddert and Clocharan-Hiddert as of the fee of Finglas, whereas the Benedictine monks of Castleknock claimed them as of the fee of Castleknock. By agreement they were granted for two prebends. Castleknock prebend was set up (1227) the tithes of which were drawn from Clocharan-Hiddert district. Mulhiddert prebend was not set up until after 1249, i.e. after the death of Robert Luttrell, lessee of the tithes. The two prebends were known as those of Clocharan until about 1304 when they received their present titles. (Cf. Alan's Register, fol. 200b; *Dignitas Decani* (ed. Bernard in *Proc. RIA*, April, 1905), no.22; *Crede Mihi* (ed. Gilbert), p. 138). In 1547 Mullahiddert was valued at £39, but in 1615 its value was unknown.

¹⁶ Castleknock portion was valued at £47 in 1547, and increased by more than one-third in 1615.

¹⁷ Tipper was a prebend in 1227, and its value in 1547 was £21, which increased by one-fifth in 1615.

¹⁸ The original prebend of 1192 was Killescopsatan, and Saggart was added to it before 1227 and gave its name to the prebend henceforth. The 1547 value, £20, increased by one-fifth in 1615.

¹⁹ Dunlavan was a prebend in 1227, but was not valued in 1547 because no one came forward to disclose the value. Its value in 1615, 40 marks (c. £26), showed much improvement.

²⁰ Maynooth was made prebendal in 1248, but was not valued in 1547 as it was sequestered with the College of which the prebendary was Master.

Valet per annum 80 libri. A good preacher. It consistes of tithes. *Prebenda de Rathmichell.*²¹ Johannes Parker. Valoris 50 libri per annum. The incumbent a sufficient preacher.

*Prebenda de Monmahenocke.*²² Dominus Episcopus Darensis tenet in commendam. Value per annum 40 markes. A good preacher.

*Tipperkevin una et altera pars.*²³ Richardus Bath. A minister.

*Donnamore O Mayle ex una.*²⁴ Michael Bellerby. 10 libri. A minister and a preacher.

*Donnamore O Mayle ex altera.*²⁴ Henricus Walshe. 10 libri. A minister resident.

*Prebenda de Stagonill.*²⁵ Edwardus East. Valet per annum A sufficient preacher.

*Vicarius Decani Sancti Patritii. Vicarius Precentoris. Vicarius Cancellarii. Vicarius Thesaurarii. Vicarius Archidiaconi Dublinensis. Vicarius Archidiaconi Glendelagh. Vicarius Prebendae de Kilmactalwey. Vicarius Prebendae de Swordes. Vicarius Prebendae Sancti Audoeni. Vicarius Prebendae de Wickloe. Vicarius Prebendae de Mallahidert. Vicarius Prebendae de Castroknocke. Vicarius Prebendae de Clonmethan. Vicarius Prebendae de Hoath. Vicarius Prebendae de Maynowth. Vicarius Prebendae de Cullon.*²⁶

Its value in 1616, £80, was very considerable.

²¹ Rathmichil was a prebend in 1227, and its value in 1547 was £22, which doubled in 1615.

²² Monmohenock (Mughna-Mo-Shenock), near Moone of Colmchille, was made prebend before 1227, and was valued in 1547 at £13, which increased by about two-thirds in 1615. The bishop of Kildare, William Pilsworth, (cons. 1604) was prebendary since 1592, and continued to hold the prebend in commendam, 1604-35.

²³ The double prebend of Tipperkevin was valued at £13 in 1547, but not valued in 1615.

²⁴ The double prebend of Domnachmor in Ui Mail was valued in 1547 at £6, but in 1615 it had increased nearly threefold. The districts of Dunlavin and Domnachmore seem to have been prosperous districts at this time.

²⁵ Stagonil (Tigh-Chonaill) was valued in 1547 at about £20, but, strange to say, was not valued in 1615. Howth was not returned as a prebend in 1615. (See Mason, *St. Patrick's Cathedral*, lxx., for value of all dignities and prebends in 1547).

²⁶ The Vicars Choral were instituted about 1220 and were made a corporate body, with commons; they were paid partly out of the common property of the 'College' and partly from the 'stall money' paid by the prebendaries who employed them to take their place in the choir. At the suppression of the cathedral in 1547 there were sixteen vicars as enumerated above who were restored with all their ancient rights by Queen Mary in 1554. They did not exist in 1615, but when they were discontinued does not appear.

ECCLESIA CATHEDRALIS SANCTE TRINITATIS DUBLIN.

*Decanus Ecclesie Cathedralis predictae.*²⁷ Jonas Wheeler Episcopus Ossoriensis tenet in commendam. Valoris 200 libri per annum. A preacher. He hath a glebe worth per annum . . .

*Precentor.*²⁸ Thomas Ram Fernensis et Leighlinensis Episcopus. Valoris 20 libri. A worthy preacher.

*Cancellarius.*²⁹ Nicholaus Robinson. An aged minister and preacher. Valoris 18 libri.

*Thesaurarius.*³⁰ Christoferus Huetson. Valoris 18 libri. A vicar endowed—Huetson a sufficient man and a preacher.

Archidiaconus Dublin. Launcelotus Buckley.

*Prebenda Sancti Michael.*³¹ Johannes Egerton.

*Prebenda Sancti Michanis.*³² Johannes Parker.

*Prebenda Sancti Johannis.*³³ Edwardus Hill.

They received a new charter, 7 November 1640, from Charles I, but the number was limited to twelve. (Mason, *loc. cit.* 87 ff; *Dignitas Decani*, fol. 259).

²⁷ Holy Trinity was founded as a secular cathedral in 1038 by Sitric, the Danish King of Dublin. The Benedictines were introduced from Canterbury about 1096 and were succeeded by secular canons in 1121, but St. Lorcán Ua Tuathail introduced the regular canons of St. Augustine about 1161. Henry VIII abolished the regular chapter in 1539, and instituted a secular dean and chapter.

The dean was granted Clonkeen (Dean's Grange) for his dignity and Glasnevin for his prebend, with the various churches annexed. It was a very wealth dignity, £200 (about £2,400, 1914 value). Jonas Wheeler was appointed dean 9 March 1594, consecrated bishop of Ossory 1613, and continued to hold the deanery in commendam.

²⁸ The precentor was granted the church at Balgriffin, north Co. Dublin, as prebendal, with the church of Drumsallan, and half of the tithes of Glasnevin and Drumcondra, and lands in Coolock. Thomas Ram was appointed precentor about 1600, succeeded to Ferns and Leighlin, 1605, and continued to hold the precentorship.

²⁹ The chancellor was granted the church of Kilcullen as prebendal, with tithes in various places.

³⁰ The treasurer received the church of Balscadden as prebendal with lands in Ponchestowne and a mill in Glasnevin.

³¹ The parish church of St. Michael's was made prebendal with tithes and £4 extra stipend.

³² The parish church of St. Michan's was made prebendal, and the prebendary was to instruct the choristers of Christ Church.

³³ St. John the Evangelist's also became a prebend, and the prebendary should correct the Latin of the choir books.

*Nomina Vicariorum Choralium.*³⁴ Thomas Smyth, Thomas Comy, Thomas Bateson, Henry Burnett.

DECANTUS CHRISTIANITATIS.

*Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis Dublin.*³⁵ Johannes Egerton. Valet per annum 7 libri. A good preacher.

*Ecclesia Sancti Johannis.*³⁶ Edwardus Hill. Valoris 11 libri. A very sufficient man and preacher.

³⁴ St. Michael's, St. Michan's, and St. John's were granted to three vicars choral. According to Henry VIII's Commission there should be eight canons and four choristers known as vicars choral. According to this arrangement also the Archdeacon of Dublin of St. Patrick's should have a stall in the choir, a place in the chapter, and a prebend in the church of Holy Trinity, as mentioned above after the Treasurer.

³⁵ St. Michael's was originally the domestic chapel of Bishop Donogh, the founder of the cathedral (1038). The bishop lived within the precincts of the cathedral, but St. Michael's was without, off High Street, in Gilleholmoc Street (*Gilla-mo-cholm-og*), now St. Michael's Lane. Archbishop Alen (1531) describes it as "infra Pallatium Sancti Laurentii." St. Lorcan lived within the cathedral precincts with his regular canons. That was one of the reasons why his Anglo-Norman successor, John Comyn, changed his residence to St. Sepulchre's without the walls.

The church was made parochial about 1417. The Gild of Shoemakers (charter, 1404) had its chantry for the daily celebration of divine service in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin. In 1444, at the request of the commons of Dublin and by the assent of parliament, a chantry was founded for divine service daily in the chapel of St. Catherine. This church had the distinction of having a Corpus Christi gild attached to it. Though probably of 14th century origin the gild did not receive its charter until 22 Henry VIII (1528). It enacted the Easter Mystery Play of St. John's Church in the Corpus Christi pageants of the 15th century in the streets of Dublin. (Gilbert, *History of Dublin*, II, 230 ff.; *Christ Church Deeds*, in *Rep. D. K. PRI*, *passim*; *Irish Builder* (1891), pp. 59, 110, 184, 222; Ronan, *Dublin Medieval Guilds*, in *IERec* (Sept. 1925), p. 235).

³⁶ St. John the Evangelist's, situated at the top of Fishamble Street, was founded by Gilla Michell, and was conferred on Holy Trinity in 1178 by St. Lorcan Ua Tuathail (*Christ Church Deeds*, no. 364). The Gild of Tailors had its chantry in the Lady Chapel for which they had a charter granted in 1418. (Berry, *Guilds*, in *Journ. RSAI*, June 1917, pp. 19-64). A *Processional* of the 14th century with words and music of the Easter play belonging to this church, is preserved in Marsh's Library, Dublin. A collection of the deeds of the parish is in T.C.D. no. 1477 (Robinson, *Proc. RIA*, XXXIII. C. no 7; *Christ Church Deeds*, *passim*; Gilbert, *History of Dublin*, I, 47 ff).

*Ecclesia Sancti Michani.*³⁷ Johannes Parker. Valoris 12 libri. A very worthy preacher.

*Ecclesia Sancti Audoeni.*³⁸ Joannes Richardson. Valued before.

³⁷ As early as 1050 a Danish colony existed on the north side of the Liffey near the Ath-Cliath and became known as Ostmantown. Doubtless it had then a church. Bishop Samuel O hAingli erected a new church in 1096, dedicated to St. Michan, for the rapidly expanding colony, and made it his cathedral. The ancient tomb with effigy of bishop without pallium is most probably Samuel's (Lawlor, *Journ. R.SAI*, 1926, p. 11). Michan (name spelled in various ways) was probably a Dane, and a bishop. In the Martyrology of Donegal he is called "Michen O Chill Michen i n-Ath-Cliath" at 25 August. The south aisle of the church was dedicated by the founders to St. Syth or Osyth. V. (13th May), whose religious gild of men and women received its charter in 1476. The original charter is in the possession of Canon Sherwin, P.P., Ballybrack. St. Lorcan Ua Tuathail granted the church to Holy Trinity in 1178 with the fishery and tithes of salmon and other fish on both sides of the Liffey. (*Christ Church Deeds, passim*; *Liber Albus, Christ Church*, fol. 15; *Liber Niger Christ Church*, fol. 217; Ronan, *Guilds*, in *IERec*, Oct. 1925, pp. 312-13; Lawlor, in *Proc. RIA*, xxvii. c.1).

³⁸ St. Audoen's was built by Archbishop Comyn about 1190, and its rectory was granted to the newly founded convent of canonesses of St. Augustine at Grace Dieu, near Swords, where the young ladies of the Anglo-Norman colony were educated. St. Audoen, bishop of Rouen, died in 683, and was a favourite saint of the Normans. The Gild of St. Anne, the most important religious gild of old Dublin, received its charter in 1431, and had six priests and six altars attached to its chantry. The remains of the original church are still considerable. Three of the oldest bells in Ireland are still here; St. Audoen's and St. Mary's are inscribed with 13th century lettering, and the third, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and All Saints, bears the date 1423. The old font is a unique specimen. The quaint fresco of middle 15th century, over St. Anne's altar, of the Blessed Trinity, St. Anne and the Blessed Virgin, has now completely disappeared owing to neglect and weathering. A cross-in-circle inscribed granite stone, known as the 'Blessed Stone', stood outside the porch from time immemorial. It is similar to the stone found at St. Patrick's well on the Poddle. It is probable that this stone was removed from St. Patrick's Celtic cemetery in 1190 when that cemetery was being demolished and St. Audoen's church was being erected. After many wanderings it has been deposited in the porch of St. Audoen's (Protestant). (*Irish Builder* (1886), pp. 190, 235). Another similarly inscribed stone was found in 1916 in the rere of 97, Lr. Mount Street, by the governors of Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital who had it removed to the National Museum (*Journal, Irish Memorials of the Dead*, X. 51). It is probable that it also had been in ancient times placed outside the porch of St. Audoen's. It was called the 'Lucky Stone', and was removed by one of the churchwardens in 1826, during renovations to the church, to bring him luck. This stone also was probably removed from St. Patrick's Celtic

*Ecclesia Sancti Walburgi.*³⁹ Johannes Hill. A sufficient man.
*Ecclesia Sancti Nicholai extra muros.*⁴⁰ Griffinus Stephenus. A sufficient man.
*Ecclesia Sancti Nicholai infra muros.*⁴¹ Johannes Hide. A sufficient man.
*Ecclesia Sancte Katherine et Jacobi annexa.*⁴² Thomas Smyth. A sufficient man.

cemetery in 1190. (Ronan, in *IERec*, Oct. 1925, pp. 313 seq; *Irish Builder* (1888), p. 306; Gilbert, *History of Dublin*, I, 276 seq; Berry, in *Proc. RIA*, May, 1904; *Christ Church Deeds*, *passim*.)

³⁹ The church of St. Werburgh (3rd Feb.), dedicated to the patron of Chester, was founded by the colonists from Bristol shortly after the Anglo-Norman settlement, and was parochial in 1179. It was burnt down in 1301, was rebuilt, was in a ruinous condition at the beginning of the 18th century, and was rebuilt in 1718. The interesting and valuable churchwarden's account, 1484-1600, has been published (Robinson, in *Journ. RSAI*, June, 1915; Berry, in *Journ. RSAI*, 1915).

⁴⁰ During the episcopate of Archbishop de Bicknor (1317-49) the old city parish of St. Nicholas was extended without the city walls so as to include the Liberty of St. Sepulchre and of the Dean of St. Patrick's, and the north transept of the cathedral was screened off as a parish church for the use of the residents. The patronage was reserved to the Dean and Chapter (*Repertorium Viride*; Mason, *St. Patrick's Cathedral*, p. 7).

⁴¹ The original chapel of St. Nicholas (c.1038) stood on the west side of the north gate of Holy Trinity, in Winetavern Street (*Liber Niger Christ Church*, fol. 231). Some time prior to the Norman Invasion it was superseded by a church built at the top of Nicholas Street, east side, which was granted to the Chapter of St. Patrick's in 1192. The old church was taken down and rebuilt in 1707. A chantry of the Blessed Virgin received its charter in 1479, and at the time of the Disestablishment (1869) its estate was producing an annual income of about £325. It is believed to have been the only chantry existing at that time in Great Britain or Ireland. The seal of the chantry was that of the provincial of the Augustinian friars of England, and is now in the Royal Irish Academy. It was probably brought into Ireland by Archbishop Browne after the suppression of the religious houses. (*Christ Church Deeds*, no. 980; *Irish Builder* (1889), p. 18).

An interesting case was heard in court in 1840 as to the legality of the votes of the catholic parishioners of St. Nicholas's in the election of the protestant chaplain to the chantry. It was held that Roman catholics were excluded from any right to presentation to ecclesiastical benefice by the disabling statutes. The St. Nicholas of the Danish Chapel was the saint of Myra, the patron of mariners, dear to the Danish catholics of Dublin in 1038, whose name has been perpetuated in the parochial church in Francis Street.

⁴² The church of St. Thomas's Abbey, dedicated to the recently martyred archbishop of Canterbury, in 1177, in the western suburb of Dublin, on

*Ecclesia Sancti Michis Apowells.*⁴³ Thomas Smyth.

*Ecclesia Sancti Kevini.*⁴⁴ Thomas Smith. Minister.

behalf of Henry II, was included in the 1179 list of the churches of Dublin as parochial (*Crede Mihi*). With the growth of the suburb, extern churches were required, and St. Catherine's (a favourite saint of the Anglo-Normans) and St. James's were erected, the former just outside the abbey and subject to it, and the latter adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Hospitallers of Kilmainham. St. James's existed in St. Lorcan Ua Tuathail's time (probably built by him) and was in the patronage of the archbishop. His successor, Comyn, granted it to the Abbey of St. Thomas's "for the relief of the poor." This was confirmed by the next archbishop, de Loundres. (*Repertorium Viride; Register of St. Thomas's Abbey*, 383). It was parochial, and the parish extended from Newgate to Kilmainham. The chapel of St. Catherine's was erected by St. Thomas's Abbey for the convenience of the parishioners, and instead of the parochial church of the Abbey. Archbishop Browne, by royal sanction, united St. Catherine's, St. James's, and St. John's, Kilmainham, in 1546. (*Cal. Pat. Rolls, Ire.*, 18 Mar., 37 Hen. VIII).

⁴³ St. Michell's stood on the bank of the Poddle river at the Sheep (Ship) Street. It was in the midst of the old Irish churches, near the *Dubh Linn* (between the Castle and the Liffey), which served the ancient settlement. The dedication is most probably to Bishop Mac Tail of Kilcullen. During a Norse raid of the 9th century *Dubh Linn* was saved through the intercession of St. Mac Tail. Before Danish days the church was provided with a round tower, and, in Anglo-Norman times, it was called St. Michell of the Pool, which lay nearby, to distinguish it from St. Michael's Alto (High Street). The round tower stood until 1776, when its condition was dangerous, owing to a severe storm, to the Latin schoolhouse (here Henry Grattan and Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, were educated), and portion of it was pulled down to the level of the ground. (Ronan, *St. Patrick's*, pp. 1-2, *Irish Builder* (1895) p. 169, 181, 196.)

⁴⁴ St. Garbhan, disciple of St. Kevin of Glendaloch, dwelt near the *Dubh Linn* and "presented himself with his cell to God and to St. Kevin." (*Vita Ia. St. Coemgen*. O'Hanlon, at 3 June). The church is, therefore, 6th century, and one of the four ancient churches of the Irish settlement on the banks of the Poddle or Pool (pobhail). It was granted by Comyn in 1192 to the Economy of St. Patrick's, but its vicarage was in the gift of the archbishop in whose manor of St. Sepulchre (the "ancient land of St. Patrick") it lay. In the ancient cemetery was buried the martyred Dermot O'Hurley, Archbishop of Cashel. Near him is buried the celebrated Fr. Austin, S.J. (1784), the founder of the famous seminary in Saul's Court, Dublin (1760). A memorial was erected to him in the cemetery (1786). On account of the connection of the parish with the archbishop's manor of St. Sepulchre it was coterminous with that manor which included all the district of Rathmines, Milltown, and Harold's Cross. Except adjacent to the church, the district was thinly populated, consisting chiefly of fields and orchards. (Ronan, *St. Patrick's Cathedral*; Mills, in *Journ. R.SAI*, 1889, p. 119).

*Ecclesia Sancti Petri de monte.*⁴⁵

*Ecclesia Sancte Brigitte.*⁴⁶ Thomas Smith. A minister.

*Ecclesia Sancti Stephani.*⁴⁷

⁴⁵ On the hill from Le dam Street stood St. Peter's de la Hulle, at the junction of St. Stephen's Street and St. George's Lane. It was the fashionable suburb when St. George's Lane (Street) was made in the 13th century. The church may be attributed to the first half of that century. But, as Stanihurst says, "the inhabitants being daily and hourly molested and preied by their prowling mountain neighbours, were forced to suffer their buildings to fall in decay, and embayed themselves within the city walls." (*Irish Builder* (1895), p. 171). In 1275, it was worth only two marks, "deductis omnibus." (*Crede Mihi*). It was still "tenuis" in 1531 (*Repertorium Viride*). Its dilapidated condition in 1370 induced Gregory XI to grant an indulgence of one year and forty days to "all who should contribute towards the reparation of the parochial church of St. Peter de Hull without the walls of Dublin, which, by reason of mortality, pestilence, and other calamities, has been brought almost funditus ad ruinam." It was one of the few (three) churches in the 'Deanery of Dublin' in the patronage of the archbishop.

⁴⁶ St. Brigid's was one of the four ancient churches of the Irish settlement along the Pool or Poddle. It was called 'St. Brigid of the Polle' in 1275 (*Crede Mihi*). It was granted to Holy Trinity by St. Lorcan Ua Tuathail in 1178 (*Christ Church Deeds*, no. 364), but was transferred by Archbishop Comyn in 1192 to the Economy of St. Patrick's. It was of no value in 1294, and, in 1306, it was not sufficient to support a curate. Apparently it remained the quarter for the poor Irish, Patrick Street and the New Street being reserved for the Anglo-Normans. The church is not mentioned in a single bequest in the *Register of Wills*, 1457-83. Even as late as 1509 the church was worth nothing. But by 1547 it was worth £2, besides the curate's stipend and repairs of chancel. Henry VIII's religious policy evidently changed the type of parishioner in the immediate vicinity of the Castle. This is abundantly apparent in Archbishop Bulkeley's Visitation of 1630.

⁴⁷ St. Stephen's stood outside the city walls and outside the line of churches that skirted the city on the south-east. It was for the use of lepers (*Repert. Virid*). With the stone cross as its gate, it was a landmark for boundaries of property (*Register All Hallows*, p. 2). It is first mentioned in 1230 in an agreement as to land granted to it in Baile-na-lobhar (Lepers-town) (*Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin*, I, 168). The master and lepers were the holders of the property. The hospital was for those of the city infected with the disease, and the master or chaplain should be a native of the city. Some time after 1230 the mayor and bailiffs became its patrons with the right of appointment of the chaplain, and visited it on the saint's feast-day and made their offerings. Between 1275 and 1378 a religious community looked after the lepers, and the holders of the property were styled "the Brethren and Lepers." In 1378 Elena Mocton bestowed on it all the lands of Baile-na-lobhar, with their tithes and some crofts and rents near the hospital. (*Ex. Roll*, 17 Ric. II; *Irish Builder* (1896), p. 128). The Baile-na-lobhar

Ecclesia de Donabrooke.⁴⁸ Robertus Pott. A scholer in St. Patrick's. John Hughes hath a yerely stipend.

lands were "60 acres, with a small lough, called the Lough of Ballinloure." (*Inq. Cancell. Hib. Repert.*, 42 Eliz.; Archdall, *Monasticon Hibernicum*, II, 80). The rectory of Baile-na-lobhar, styled St. Stephen's, was under the exclusive patronage of the "Brethren and Lepers." (*Repert. Virid.*). The master was rated for the first fruits in 1532 at £6.13.4 (c. £200, 1914 value). The religious community was suppressed in 1542. Besides the Baile-na-lobhar lands and tithes the property consisted of a few gardens and orchards near the hospital and some messuages and acres near the Carmelite church, Whitefriars Street (*Inq. Cancell. Hib. Repert.*, 34 Hen. VIII). It also included three castles and a hall, and the precincts of the priory (*Inq. Cancell. Hib. Repert.*, 43 Eliz.). Elizabeth leased the property to Alderman Walter Ball at 2s. 6d. per annum. The hospital still continued for the use of the lepers, and the Mayor appointed the Master. The property of Baile-na-lobhar was not yet leased by the Crown. But the lazars were in a poor condition as Stanihurst remarks (*Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin*, II, 139), and they complained of it to the Mayor (*ibid.* II, 139). Owing to the uncertainty of ownership the tenants had been retaining their rents. The Mayor appointed lay masters to secure the title deeds and to collect the rents. The Crown and Corporation began to dispute the ownership about 1599 (*ibid.* II, 308). Elizabeth granted Baile-na-lobhar to Arthur St. Leger in 1600 (*Pat. I. Jas. I.*), and James granted it to William Taaffe in 1603 (*Ibid.*). In 1610 the Crown granted the whole property to Gerald, Earl of Kildare (*Cal. Pat. Rolls, Ire., Jas. I.*). The Mayor still continued to appoint a master (*Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin*, III, 80, 88). Amongst the possessions bestowed by the Crown on the hospital were Mynchens Mantles (Nuns' Lands) of the Convent of Hogges with their tithes (*PCR*, 21 Jas. I). The lands lay between Nassau St., Grafton St., and St. Stephen's Green. St. Stephen's parish was united to St. Bride's in 1639, and the hospital, chapel and graveyard were granted to it (*Irish Builder* (1896), p. 128). In 1682 by an Act of Council the churches of St. Michil-le-Pole and St. Stephen were "enclosed and preserved from all profane uses." (*Ibid.* (1895) p. 171). Between 1682 and 1698 the hospital and chapel were taken down, and the site was granted to Mary Mercer who built a house and granted it to trustees for a hospital (Mercer's Hospital).

The churches of this deanery which became extinct between 1531 and 1615 are St. Olave's, St. Andrew's, St. Mary le dam, and St. George's.

⁴⁸. Domnach-Broc is said to have been founded by Broc, one of the seven daughters of Dallbronach of the Desii of Bregia, Co. Meath. A Broccaid is commemorated at 9 July (*Martyrology of Tallaght*). At 30 September is commemorated 'Mobi Clarenech Domnaigh Broc' (*ibid.*) and on the same day 'Mobi, cailleach, Domhnaigh Broc.' (*Martyrology of Donegal*). The 'clarenech' (flat-faced) seems to be a misreading of 'cailleach' (nun). Mobi Clairinech is commemorated at 12 October at Glasnevin. See No. 104. The convent of the nuns seems to have died out before the Anglo-Norman coming as it was granted as a chapel to Taney (Dundrum) by Archbishop Comyn. Donabrooke was included in the deanery of Taney in 1531,

DECANATUS DE SWORDES.

*Rectoria Swordes cum Capella de Kilsally.*⁴⁹ Christoferus Huetson. Valoris 100 markes. A sufficient man resident and preacher. Ecclesia et cancella bene.

⁴⁹ "Colomb founded a church in the place where Swords standeth today. And he left an ancient man of his household there, even Finán Lobhar (Leper), and he left the Gospel which his own hand had written. Then he marked out the well named Sórd, that is 'pure', and sained a cross." (B. *Lismore*, 177). Finán was of the race of Cian, called the Ciannachta, and descended from Olill Olum of A.D. 234. Finán's branch of the family occupied east Bregia or the maritime tract from Clogher Head to Clontarf. It is probable that Sórd did not become a Columban monastery until Kells was granted to the Order in 816.

Many churches in the neighbouring districts were founded from Sórd; it was thus a mother church, and the chief centre of catholicity for Fine-Gall, even during the Norse occupation of Dublin. The last bishop of Sórd, Maolmhuire Ua Cianan (of the race of Cian, Finán's family), died in 1025. Three years afterwards, Sitric, Norse king of Dublin, and Flannagan Ua Ceallaigh, king of Bregia, visited Rome, and, in 1038, the diocese of Dublin was erected. The monasteries around Dublin ceased and their possessions became diocesan property. The middle 11th century saw the rise of parochial churches to minister to the people of the former monastic lands. It is most probable that Dunan, the first bishop of Dublin and founder of the Norse cathedral of Holy Trinity in Dublin, came from Sórd. Under the Anglo-Norman regime Sórd is mentioned first among the churches granted to the new cathedral of St. Patrick's, because of the number of the churches, and of the tithes, under its control. Sórd became one of the manors of the archbishops, and, about 1230, Archbishop Luke built the extensive castle as a country residence and for the control of the important manor. It lasted only about 100 years and was falling into ruins in 1326. The ruins are still extensive and of considerable interest. Subservient to Swords (in 1531) were the chapels of Kinsaley, Lispopple, Killeigh, Killossery, and Malahide. In more ancient times it had four other chapelries—Cloghran, Donabate, Balgriffin and Culock. (*Repert. Virid.*); with the exception of Kinsaley the other chapels had been dismembered from the Mother Church between 1531 and 1615.

Kinsaley (*Cinn Sáile*) is mentioned (*Crede Mihi*) among the churches and possessions of the diocese of Dublin in 1179 as *Cenansale* (Head of the Brine), the head of the estuary, and evidently an important port for Swords in Irish times. It was under the jurisdiction of Hamund Fitz-Torkaill, a Dane, before the English invasion, and Henry II recognised his right on condition of his paying annually 2 marks for lights for the Holy Cross of Holy Trinity. In 1178, Strongbow, evidently after the death of Fitz-Torkaill, gave Kinsaley absolutely to Holy Trinity for the same purpose, which grant was confirmed by St. Lorcan Ua Tuathail. (*Christ Church Deeds*, no. 44).

*Cura Cloghran Swordes.*⁵⁰ James Regan. Patritius Beghan Curatus. Valoris 21 libri. Sane monitus ad providendum de meliore curato. Ecclesia et cancella bene.

*Viciaria Donabate.*⁵¹ Johannes Etheridge Vicarius. Valet 15 libri. A reading minister. Ecclesia et cancella bene.

⁵⁰ Cloghran (*Clocharan*, stony place) is said to have been dedicated to St. Duilech (see note 58). Swords was added to the name to distinguish it from another Cloghran, near Mulhiddert. The west gable with triple-arched belfry tower of the old church forms portion of the present protestant church on the site. An interesting tradition associates the Cloghran with the 'stone of Song' (*cloch-an-rann*), a limestone hillock on which the ancient bards and harpers are said to have assembled annually to compete for prizes. (Adams, *History of Parish of Santry*, p. 50).

⁵¹ The title *Domnach* evidently represents *Dominicum* or *Locus Dominicus*. Canon 13 of the Council of Ancyra, A.D. 314, states: "De aliquibus locis presbyteri in Domenico civitatis offerre non possunt, presente episcopo, aut presbyteris civitatis; neque panem dare in oratione, neque calicem; si autem absentes sint, et in oratione vocatus fuerit qui de eo loco est chorepiscopus solus dat, quia chorepiscopi sunt quaedam forma de septuaginta et sicut comministrantes propter curam pauperum offerunt honorantes eos." The chorepiscopi are also called "Vicarii episcoporum" by the "Graeci." (Migne, *Patrol. Lat.*, 55-6). We are told that in the First Order of the Saints of Ireland in the time of St. Patrick there were 350 bishops. Clearly the vast majority of these were chorepiscopi, administrators or vicars of bishops, but not consecrated bishops. Patrick, in a special manner, reserved the *Domnachs*; apparently they were buildings with lands, and were handed over to him when he came to certain districts. In the case of the *Dominicum Clementis*, Rome, Clement handed over his house to St. Peter for a Lord's House. The special claim of Patrick to the *Domnachs* is emphasised in the Book of Armagh (ed. Gwynn), 41: "Omnis ubique locus qui dominicus appellatur iuxta clementiam Almpotentis domini sancto doctore et iuxta verbum angeli in speciali societate Patricii pontificis atque heredis Cathedrae eius Aird Machae esse debuerat quia donavit illi Deus totam insulam." This is evidently the basis of the claim of Armagh to offerings from churches scattered all over the country. It is significant that Tirechan (*B. Armagh*, f.11.12) mentions another type of church, the *ecclesia libera*. According to Du Cange (*Glossary*) the *ecclesia libera* was one *sine persona*, in which no one had yet been placed in charge. It is probable then that the *Domnach* was given by Patrick in charge of some special person, e.g. the chorepiscopus (administrator). Canon 25 of the "Synod of SS. Patrick, Auxilius, and Iserninus" states: "The bishop shall divide as he thinks best the oblations made to him by religious men, either for necessary uses or to be distributed to the poor." It is quite probable then that where a bishop was not yet appointed, or where there was no head of an ecclesiastical settlement, or where the church was not *libera*, a chorepiscopus was appointed to administer and to take charge of the offerings, and that these churches were called *Domnachs* to which Armagh made a special claim.

Killsallaghan.⁵² Johannes Richman curatus. Richman a reading minister and preacher. Ecclesia bene reparata. Cancellaria ruinosa. *Killossery*.⁵³ Idem curatus Richman. Ecclesia et cancellaria bene. *Chapellmidway*.⁵⁴ Capella spectat ad Kilsallaghan. Ecclesia ruinosa. *Santrie*.⁵⁵ Willelmus Savage curatus. The chancell in ruyn and so is the church. Order taken that the fermors to putt in security for present repayre or else the parish to be sequestered. The wydow (?) one 3 part, the lord Deputy 2 partes of the tithes. Ordo pro reparatione.

The second portion of the name, *Domnach-bate*, has nothing to do with boat. Colgan (AA.SS., 29 March) says that *baite* means fervent love. The place is called in the martyrologies *Tegh-Ingen-Baiti*, and is described as "i taobh Suird Cholium." The virgins, Eithne and Sodhealbh, are commemorated there on 29 March as the "two daughters of *baiti*." The *Felire of Oengus* says that "Christ came to them in the form of a child, and they kissed Him, and He baptised them; though the apostles preached to them yet they received their faith more from Him than from them." This seems to mean that they had cherished a great devotion to the Holy Child (the representation of the Adoration of the Magi was popular with the early Christians as depicted on the walls of the catacombs and in the early churches). The *Martyrology of Tallaght* says of these virgins that they "nursed Christ," and the *Felire of Oengus* commemorates them: "At the festival of *baite's* daughters the parson of a great host with modesty." Their convent, a pioneer of the devotion to the Holy Child in Ireland, was then a flourishing one. The two virgins, with their sister, St. Cumania, were daughters of Corbre, a king of Leinster (d. 546), and were originally associated with a Cill Nais (Naas) before taking up their obode at *Domnachbate*. The church of Kilmactalway, near Newcastle-Lyons, seems to have been Cill-mac-t-Sodhealbhaigh. St. Maochog, bishop of Ferns, held the convent in great esteem, and, one occasion, visited it and brought as a present a plough and a pair of oxen (Colgan, *Life of St. Maodhog*).

Donabate was granted in 1230 by Archbishop Luke to the convent of Graney, South Kildare. Henry le Marlburgh, the annalist, was curate here in 1419. (Hanmer).

⁵² *Killsalchan* ('church of the ozier wood') was "immediately after the last conquest [Anglo-Norman] impropriated to the Canons of St. Thomas the Martyr near Dublin." (*Repert. Virid.*). It was dedicated to St. David, and had *Chapellmidway* attached to it.

⁵³ *Killossery* (*Cill-Lasaire*), near Rolestown, has been confounded with *Killester*; both were dedicated to St. Brigid.

⁵⁴ *Chapellmidway* stood midway between *Kilsallaghan* and St. Margaret's (Dunsoghly) and is not mentioned in diocesan records before 1476. It was evidently a chapel of ease but of imposing dimensions with chamber for the curate.

⁵⁵ At July 31 the *Martyrology of Tallaght* gives: "Papani Sentreibh, ocus Follomon meic Nathfriach." They were grandsons of King Aengus of

Rectoria Howeth cum Capella de Kilbarrock.⁵⁶ Martin Cox vicarius. Master of arts and preacher.

Baldoyle.⁵⁷ Patricius Beghan curatus.

St. Dowlocke.⁵⁸ Idem curatus. Patrick Beghan minister.

Munster who had been baptized by St. Patrick. Papan is the patron of Santry (the *old tribe*), and his name is given to Poppintree, a townland near Santry, where, till about the middle of the 19th century, the 'pattern' used to be held at the ancient tree on July 31 (Adams, *op cit.*). Tradition associates Follomon with Disertale on the neighbouring townland of Balcurreis which was dedicated to McTail of Kilcullen. The two dedications would therefore belong to the late 6th century. Santry, included in the palatinate of Meath granted by Henry II to Hugh de Lacy, was granted by the latter to Adam de Pheboe who erected a nave and chancel on the site of the old church and granted the church to St. Mary's Abbey (Gilbert, *Chart. St. Mary's, Dublin.*) The church of St. Papan of Sauntrie is mentioned in a will of 1471 (Berry, *Register of Wills, Dublin* (1457-83).

⁵⁶ The 7th century oratory on the Island of the Sons of Nessan (Ireland's Eye) is mentioned as a parochial church in 1179, and was granted as a prebendal church to St. Patrick's in 1192. About 1235 the church on the mainland was erected on the height overlooking the harbour, was dedicated to St. Mary, and was enlarged by an additional nave about 1400. Both naves were lengthened by chapels (about the same time), the south one as a tomb-chapel of the Howths. The church (considerable portions of which still exist) was one of the finest specimens of pointed Gothic architecture in Co. Dublin. The 7th century Book of the Gospels (*Garland of Howth*) of the Sons of Nessan is preserved in Trinity College, and the ancient bells of St. Mary's are preserved in the Castle. The Howth or St. Laurence tomb-chapel in the south nave was erected by the family into a chantry in the early 15th century with chantry priests who were provided with a 'college' or residence. St. Mary's afterwards became popularly known as the 'Abbey.' (Ball, *Howth and its Owners*).

Kilbarrock (Cill-Berech) is said to be due to Berrech, Abbot of Cluana-Cairphthi, who was urged to visit St. Kevin in Glendaloch. The ruins of the church show it to have been of the roughest kind. It was also called Mone (boggy place), and, having been first granted to St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, it was united to Ireland's Eye in 1186 (*Repert. Virid.*).

⁵⁷ *Baile-Dubh-Ghaill* was apparently colonised by the Black Strangers who ousted the Finn-Gaill. Sitric, King of Dublin, gave a manor and land here in 1038 towards the founding of Christ Church, and Dermot Mac Murrrough (c. 1166) gave other lands to All Hallows. The ancient church stood in the Grange and was called *Little Grange* (now Grange House). There is no account of its dedication. (Butler, *Register of All Hallows*, p. 50).

⁵⁸ St. Duileach is commemorated on Nov. 17 as "Duilech Cain Clochair" and as "o clochar Duilg fria Faeldruim andess, i. itaeb Suird Coluim Cille" (*Felire of Oengus*, ed. Stokes); as "Duilech Craibhech Clochair" (*Calendar of O Gorman*); and as of the "race of Commac, son of Fergus, son of Ros, son of Rughradh." (*Martyrol. Donegal*, ed. Todd and Reeves). He belongs

Portmarnock.⁵⁹ The Vicaria extinguished. Granted by patent Nichus Netterville fermor. Fructus sequestrantur.

therefore to the early 7th century, and was an anchorite whose original cell would be of the Gallarus or St. Kevin's type, namely, with high pitched stone roof. Celldulig was granted to Holy Trinity by Sitric in 1038 and confirmed by St. Lorcan Ua Tuathail in 1178. It is called in 1179 the "tertia pars de Clochair." (*Christ Church Deeds*, no. 364). Evidently the other parts of Clochar belonged to the anchorites.

The town of Balgriffin and a castle were built nearby by Griffin, a Welsh settler, probably in the late 12th century. St. Duileach's tower was built early in the 13th century after the style of St. Audoen's, with other additions to the cell. In 1406 an indulgence of 40 days was granted by Nicholas Fleming, archbishop of Armagh, to all who would visit the "chapel of the Blessed Virgin and of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul in Boghomyr (? Clochair), Seynt Dulagh vulgarly called, in the diocese of Dublin," confess their sins to the chaplain, Eustace Roch, anchorite, enclosed in the chapel, do penance, and give alms for "his support and the repair and ornamentation of the said church as he is without means to do so." (*Register of Fleming, Armagh*, ed. Lawlor, fol. 2a). One Eustachius de Rupe (Roch) was constable of Dublin in 1207 and held 300 acres in Lusk.

Evidently in 1406 the chapel was undergoing extensive alterations consisting of refectory and reading room etc. which exist today. Apparently the community died out before 1506 as in that year a grant of lands was made to John Young, chaplain, for a chantry in the chapel of St. Dulach's, and, in 1543, Archbishop Browne confirmed to the vicar of St. Duilech's the chapel of Balgryffyne united to the vicarage (*Christ Church Deeds*, no. 435). Close to the church, but outside the enclosing wall, is a holy well dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and contained within a circular stone basin over which rises an octagonal building of graceful style and proportions. About the middle of the 17th century, Patrick Fagan, of Feltrim, decorated this building, and had the inner walls covered with frescoes—that on the ceiling representing the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles, while at the sides were painted St. Patrick, St. Brigid, and St. Colmchille (after the fanciful manner of the illustration in Messingham's *Florilegium*) with the patron saint (Duilech) in a hermit's garb. On the wall was a marble slab bearing a Latin inscription commemorative of the curative effects of the water of the well. These paintings were destroyed by Sir Richard Bulkeley when returning to Dublin with a party of troopers after the Battle of the Boyne (D'Alton, *History of County Dublin*, 222-25 ; Joyce, *The Neighbourhood of Dublin*, 284-85).

⁵⁹ Portmarnock or landing place of Mo Ernán (or Ernoc) is said by Shearman (*Loca Patriciana*) to be identified with Ernán, son of Cresin of Rath-Nui, Co. Wicklow (*Felire of Oengus*). His feast in Ireland is on 18 August, and in Scotland on 1 March (O'Hanlon, *Lives of Ir. SS.*). His well was in St. Marnock's demesne, Portmarnock, until recent years, and the *patrún* was held there up to the end of the 18th century on the Sunday after the 18 August. An Ogham pillar, the only one found in Fingal, stood

Balgriffin.⁶⁰ *Capella spectat ad St. Dowlocke.*

Malahide.⁶¹ *Patrick Beghan.*

Kelliegh.⁶² *No curate, no books, therefore a sequestration issued.*

Porterane.⁶³ *Joannes Etheridge curatus. The Vicaria extinguished in Netterville. No curat no bookes. Ergo fructus sequestrantur in manus Dr. Ryves.*

formerly at the Well. Henry II, in 1172, granted the place to St. Mary's Abbey, and King John granted it the chapel and lands. About the end of the 15th century, the relics of St. Marnock were translated to St. Mary's Abbey and a chapel was erected to him within the Abbey. (Gilbert, *Chart. St. Mary's, Dublin*, II, 23).

⁶⁰The first mention of the church of Balgriffin is in the list of 1275 (*Crede Mihi*). Sometime late in the 12th century, Griffin, the Welsh settler, built his castle here and the town was called after him. The dedication to St. Samson, a Welsh saint, indicates Welsh influence. Archbishop Comyn's relatives (early 13th century) acquired lands here and in Baldoyle, and claimed the patronage of Balgriffin. Holy Trinity also claimed the patronage on account of the "*tertia pars de Clochar*" (see *St. Duilech's*) and a first class ecclesiastical case was heard in 1403 as to the patronage (*Christ Church Deeds*, no. 265). The widow Comyn's claim was disallowed.

⁶¹The ancient name of the Malahide creek was *Inbher Domnainn* (from the *Fir Domnainn*), and later *Maeil Domnainn* (popularly Moll Downey) because of the whirling current. Later still it seems to have been called *Inbher Meilg* (*Thaoide*) because of some disaster or danger in the estuary. Though the ancient well of St. Sylvester (companion of St. Palladius) is here, the dedication of the church was to St. Finan (see *Swords*). As *lobhar* (leper) he was known in *Swords*, but as *beo* (active) in Malahide. He is commemorated, January 27, as "*Finn-bheo Inbhir Meilge*" (*Martyrology of Tallaght*). Evidently, in his old age, as recluse of *Swords*, he developed leprosy. In Sir Peter Talbot's will of 12 September 1526, the church is called "*Saint Fenwe's church in Malaghyde*." Fenwe is evidently a corruption for *Finn-bheo*. A mitred head over the south doorway in the old church in the Castle demesne probably represents the patron saint. The church was one of the finest in Fingal, the beautiful nave being the later addition, and was used for centuries as the burial place of the Talbots.

⁶²Killeigh subservient to *Swords* was the most stately of all its chapels and served by a chaplain nominated by Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's. It was erected into a parochial church in the time of Archbishop Talbot, 1418-49. (*Repert. Virid.*).

⁶³In 1179 *Portus Rahhrann* was numbered among the possessions of the diocese. *Reachra* was the name for Lambay Island, the first place pillaged by the Norsemen. The name was corrupted in official diocesan documents into *Rachlin* (Rathlin). *Reachrainn* in N. Antrim was similarly corrupted into Rathlin. After passing through various forms, *Portus Rachrann* became *Portrauen* in 1630. The church existed before the Conquest, and Archbishop Comyn bestowed it (about 1190) on the convent of Grace Dieu. At

DECANATUS DE GARESTOWNE

*Vicaria Garestowne et Palmerstowne annexa.*⁶⁴ Terentius Iwers.

Vicaria valet 20 markes. A reading minister. No bookes.

*Wespestowne.*⁶⁵ Nicholaus Bacon Curatus. A reading minister. Bookes are provyded. Cancellia in ruyn. Rectoria rapta.

*Vicaria Balmadon.*⁶⁶ Nicholaus Becan. Valoris 10 libri. Good bookes. A reading minister. Chancellia in ruyn.

*Vicaria Holliwood cum Capella de Grallaugh.*⁶⁷ Terentius Ivers curatus. Edwardus Corbet nuper vicarius. Valet 20 markes.

the foundation of Holy Trinity in 1038, Sitric granted the lands for its support. (*Christ Church Deeds*, nos. 6, 8, 364.)

⁶⁴ The name *Baliogari* (*Baile Uí Ghairigh*, Garristown) is said to have had some connection with the *Cath-Gabhra* and its battle-cry, *Baile-Garra*. About 1200 the church was granted by Archbishop Comyn to the priory of Lanthony, Gloucestershire who surrendered it shortly after 1212, and it was then appropriated to the Hospitallers of Kilmainham who appointed the vicar. It is said to have been dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.

Palmerstown is named after Ailred the Palmer (Crusader) who founded the Hospital of St. John the Baptist outside Newgate, Dublin, before 1188. At this time Richard Camerarius gave the whole vill of Glennuge (*Glenn Uisce*), the modern Palmerstown, to the Hospital. (*Register of St. John's Hospital, Newgate*, ed. Brooks., nos. 187-91 etc.). The chapel was subservient to *Baliogari* and its vicar was changed from perpetual to stipendiary. (*Repert. Virid.*). It is said to have been dedicated to St. James.

⁶⁵ Roger Westpayle (or Waspayle) occupier of the ancient land of the *Occadesis* (O'Casey) de Fingall, the successors of the *Cianachta*, gave his name to the place. The church was pre-Norman as "immediately after the Conquest" Archbishop Comyn gave it to the convent of Grace Dieu. (*Repert. Virid.*).

⁶⁶ *Baile macDun* church was granted to Grace Dieu about 1212 by Archbishop de Loundres in exchange for St. Audoen's which had been granted to the convent by Comyn. It was dedicated to All Saints and had a chapel of the Blessed Virgin. It had annexed to it the chapel of Boraneston, i.e. the vill of William Bartune (*Barhune*). The Lord of Gormanstown was the patron in 1531 (*Repert. Virid.*; *Register of Wills*, 6, 30, 94).

⁶⁷ *Sacrum Boscum* was probably anciently associated with pagan worship and then christianized by a cill which was dedicated to St. Canice and afterwards supplanted by an imposing structure with triple-arched bell turret. In early Anglo-Norman times it was granted to the priory of Lanthony. The family of Hollywood were lords of the manor in 1230, and John de Hollywood, born here, became a famous philosopher and mathematician, writer, and professor in Paris (c.1230). The church had a Fraternity or Gild attached to it. The chapel of Grallaugh (*greallach*, a miry place), dedicated to St. Mae Cullin, was likewise granted to Llanthony.

*Nall Capella.*⁶⁸ Spectans ad eandem. Idem.

*Clonmethan.*⁶⁹ Thomas Richmond curatus. Minister and preacher. Ecclesia et cancella bene, cum libris etc.

*Filston eidem annexa.*⁷⁰ Idem Richmond curatus. Minister and preacher. Ecclesia et cancella.

DECANATUS DE LUSKE.

*Vicaria Luske de utraque parte.*⁷¹ Willelmus Sibthorp vicarius. Minister and preacher resident. Rectoria dividitur inter Precentorem et Thesaurarium Ecclesie Sancti Patricii. Vicarie due. Valoris xv libri. Ecclesia et cancella bene reparata cum libris etc.

*Vicaria Balrothery.*⁷² Thomas Fargher Vicarius. Minister and preacher. Rectoria impropriata. Valoris 40 libri. Ecclesia et cancella bene reparata cum libris.

⁶⁸ Evidently an ancient church stood near the cliff or rock (*an aill*) on which the old castle still stands. It was supplanted by a church built by and named after Stephen de Cruces or Cruise (i.e. of the Cross; a crusader) before 1200 when it was granted with other churches in this district to the priory of Llanthony (*Repert. Virid.*).

⁶⁹ Glinmethane (according to the ancient records) became Clonmethan (*Cluain Meathan*). It stood "in terra Occadesis" and was a sacerdotal prebend of St. Patrick's at the foundation of the chapter. (*Repert. Virid.*).

⁷⁰ Fieldstown (from the Anglo-Norman family of de la Feld, c.1200), dedicated to St. Catherine of Alexandria, was annexed to Glinmethan. All persons going on pilgrimage to the chapel of St. Catherine here were protected by act of Parliament in 1475.

⁷¹ Lusk was founded by St. Mac Cullin, of the race of Cian, who died in 497. He is said to have met St. Patrick at Inispatrick. The vault in which he was buried in his church is said to have given the name *Losca* (*Lusc*) to the church. The list of abbots and bishops of the monastery is more perfect than that of Súr. Its last bishop, Blessed Ailioll, died in 965, and he was also bishop of Súr, but after that date the place was in charge of an erenach (warden) and evidently amalgamated to Súr. The church provided prebends for Precentor and Treasurer in St. Patrick's. A solid stone church was built on the ancient site in the 12th century, and likewise a square tower beside the old round tower (as at Súr) with three imitation round towers. In the church was the chapel of St. Maurus, the patron of Rush, and a chapel of St. Catherine, the favourite saint of the Anglo-Normans of Fingal (*Register of Wills*, pp. 53, 111, 149, 208). The church of Rush seems to have been united to Lusk in 1615 ('*Luske de utraque parte*.')

⁷² The church of Balrothery (*Baileridire*), town of the knights, was granted about 1200 to the priory of Kilbixy in Meath. It was dedicated to St. Peter and had a Fraternity of the Blessed Virgin. It was of extraordinary construction, with arches and arched recesses of about 10ft. deep which served as seats, evidently for the Knights. It underwent extensive repair in 1476. (*Repert. Virid.*; *Register of Wills*, pp. 59, 117, 134, 137, 210.)

*Rectoria Baldongan.*⁷³ Thomas Hood Rector. Valet 20 markes st. Ecclesia et cancella prorsus ruinantur ergo fructus rectorie sequestrantur. Unicus tantum est firmarius in illa parochia qui tenet Baldongan, maneria Domini de Howth, qui adhuc non ostendit se extructorem ecclesiarum.

*Vicaria Balscaddan.*⁷⁴ Valet 12. Thomas Hood Vicarius. Good bookes. Ecclesia & cancella bene.

*Homepatricke.*⁷⁵ Rectoria impropriata. Vicaria de Balruddery curatus. Ecclesia et cancella bene.

⁷³ Baldongan (*Baile Ui Dhonnagain*) Balrothery and Lambecher at Bremore were subservient to the mother church of Lusk, but were granted about 1190, by Archbishop Comyn to the priory of Kilbixy. As Lusk was granted for two prebends in 1220 in St. Patrick's Cathedral, a composition was made between the Priory and the Cathedral by which the two first churches paid an annual pension to the Cathedral (*Alan's Register*, fol. 16). The church of Baldongan was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. It was of considerable size, with imposing tower at west end. Beside it is a 14th century castle with four towers (*Cooper, Diary* (ms.), 1783). The Berminghams of Lusk were the lords of the manor and probably built the castle which passed into the hands of the Howth family by marriage of Christopher St. Lawrence with Amy Bermingham in 1509 (*Ball, Howth and its Owners*, p. 60 : *Repert. Virid.*). Another Christopher held the manor in 1615, was wayward and impecunious, and did not trouble himself about the repair of Baldongan Church. Even the prebend of Howth ceased to exist in 1615.

⁷⁴ Balscaddan (*Baile na Scadán*, town of the herrings), two miles west of Balbriggan, is in the extreme north of Fingal. The first mention of the church is in 1245, in a confirmation of it and other churches to Holy Trinity by Innocent IV at the request of Archbishop Luke (for four canons), for which the archbishop asked also royal sanction (*Alan's Register*, fol. 35 ; *Christ Church Deeds*, 53 : *Repert. Virid.*). The church was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and its lands formed one of the most valuable manors of Holy Trinity. It had a Fraternity or Guild of St. Mary attached to it. (*Register of Wills*, pp. 2, 46, 121-2). Henry de Marleburgh, the Irish Chronicler, was vicar in 1421, at which year his chronicle (1285-1421) ends. (*Hanmer*).

⁷⁵ Archbishop de Loundres transferred the community or canons of Inispatrick to the mainland between 1212 and 1216, and erected a priory for them at Holmpatrick. The canons were of St. Augustine, as were those of Holy Trinity. The priory was subservient to the cathedral but had its own prior whose election was claimed by the archbishop. Eventually it came under the immediate jurisdiction of Holy Trinity (*Christ Church Deeds*).

It was suppressed, 8 May 1537, as part of the possessions of the priory of Holy Trinity. Prior Peter Mainn (d. 1520) is commemorated with a plain cross with inscription in the graveyard. (*Journal, Irish Memorials of the Dead*, VII, 338).

St. Patrick made his first landing in Ireland on the island that bears his name, Inis Padraig, off the coast of Skerries, Co. Dublin (*Mac Neill, St. Patrick*, 69). Subsequently a thriving monastery was erected whose ruins

*Ballebaughil*⁷⁶ Nicholaus Bacon Curatus. A reading minister. Good bookes.

Dromconrath alias Conturke.⁷⁷ Ecclesia prorsus extincta.

bear marks of great antiquity. "Mochonnoc Insi Patraicc" is commemorated at January 13 (*Martyrology of Donegal*), and "Maolfinden, abb. Insi Patraicc," at February 6. Maolfinnan is said, from being "chief of the Bregii," to have become "a devout monk and holy man." He died in 898 (AFM). The Abbey was reformed in 1120 by Sitric, Danish King of Dublin, for Canons of St. Augustine. An important synod was held here in 1148 by Gelasius, Archbishop of Armagh, and Malachy, Apostolic Legate, at which 15 bishops, 200 priests, and many other clerics were present, to consider the question of applying to Rome for the *pallia*, and to establish "rules and morals for all, both clergy and laity." (AFM).

⁷⁶ In a grant of Ballibaghill to St. Mary's Abbey by Gilbert, Archbishop of Armagh, c.1175-1180, the land is called the 'Land of St. Patrick,' and it is stated that his predecessor Ceallach (1106-1129) had a "freer and fuller right" to it (Gilbert, *Chart. St. Mary's, Dublin*, I, 141). Ceallach had obtained the metropolitanship of Norse-Irish Dublin, apparently by agreement with Samuel O h-Aingli, Bishop of Dublin, about 1113 (*ibid.*, II, 254; AFM, at 1121). Apparently at this time he obtained the town of Ballibaghill and the lands around it for the preservation of the *Bachall Iosa* and in recognition of his own metropolitanship instead of that of Canterbury to which Dublin had been subject. In 1173, Strongbow, after a siege of four days, took Ballibaghill from Mac Goghdane, and, having beheaded him, granted "illo die" the 'Land of St. Patrick' and the *Bachall* to Holy Trinity, Dublin (*Liber Albus, Christ Church*, fol. 46b.). Evidently the contest between these two powerful warriors was for these possessions. After the death of Gelasius, Archbishop of Armagh, in 1174, there was a dispute about the succession. The Anglo-Normans favoured Gilbert who became archbishop in 1175, Conchubhar, his opponent, having gone to Rome. (Lawlor, in *Proc. RIA*, XXXV. c. no. 9. p. 356). Strongbow died in 1176, and, probably immediately afterwards, Gilbert, who had now undisputed right to Ballibaghill and the *Bachall*, granted the lands to St. Mary's Abbey and the *Bachall* to Holy Trinity. Before his recall to England in 1177, Fitz Adelm, the Governor of Dublin, had the *Bachall* transferred to Holy Trinity (*Gir. Cam., Hib. Expug.*, II, 28). Apparently this was done for the safety of the precious relic by removing it from the grasp of contending coarbs of Patrick. Malachy had already had trouble in this matter from Niall who claimed the coarbship in 1134 (*St. Bernard's Life of St. Malachy*, c.4; AFM, at 1135). Ware says that Ballibaghill was called from the *Bachall* of Patrick (*Archbishops of Armagh*, at 1180). The ruins of the church are very fine and show a fine triple-arched bell-turret. The *Bachall*, "the great relicke of Erlonde," having been preserved in Holy Trinity for over 350 years, was ordered to be burnt by Henry VIII's archbishop of Dublin, George Browne, in 1538, in front of the cathedral, as an object of superstition (Ronan, *Reformation in Dublin*, pp. 117-8).

⁷⁷ Duncuanach is given as the name of the church in 1179 (*Crede Mihi*).

DECANATUS DE NOVO CASTRO JUXTA LYONS.

*Ecclesia de Novo Castro.*⁷⁸ Richas Barloe, nuper mortuus. Ecclesia & cancella bene cum libris.

*Vicaria Clonedalkun.*⁷⁹ Richardus Bath. Deprivatus propter non residentiam. Vicaria ergo sequestratur. Ecclesia bene.

*Vicaria Lucan.*⁸⁰ Thomas Keatinge Vicarius. Thomas Keating a reading minister resident. Ecclesia et cancella bene cum libris.

*Esker.*⁸¹ Richardus Wiborow curatus. Vicarius deprivatus propter non residentiam. Vacua ergo sequestrantur fructus.

The district (*Drom Connrach*) was included as Kanturc in the grant of Diarmaid MacMurrough to All Saints Priory, Dublin (*Register of All Hallows*, p. 11). In 1275 it was called Kenturke (*Ceann Tuirc*), and afterwards became known as Clonturk. The church was served by the canons of All Saints, and was dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

⁷⁸ The lands of Newcastle-Lyons (*Liamhain*) were taken from the Mac Gilla Mocholmog for a royal manor upon which the Newcastle was erected shortly after the Anglo-Norman invasion. It had been the site of an early seat of the kings of Leinster and became an important stronghold for the protection of Dublin. A church had been dedicated here to St. Finnian in Irish times, which was considerably enlarged and beautified (especially with a handsome east window) in the 15th century. An ancient Latin cross, with cross in circle on one side and a figure (?) on the other, stands nearby, and St. Finnian's Well and Fields are also in the vicinity (*Repert. Virid.*; D'Alton, *History of Co. Dublin*, p. 674).

⁷⁹ *Cluain-Dolcan* was the site of a monastery, probably of the 7th century, founded by St. Mochua (*Machotus*). It was the centre of a rural bishopric. The monastery suffered badly in the 9th century from the Danes who erected a stronghold here, but it was revived and lasted until the end of the 11th century when it became parochial. Situated in the territory of the Mac Gilla Mocholmog (*Ui Donnchadha*), Donald and his wife Devorguil granted to the church the "whole land of Clondalkin . . . long before the conquest of Ireland by the English." (*Dignitas Decani*, no. III). It was granted to the cathedral of St. Patrick's in 1192. To it were subservient the chapels of Rathcoole and Esker (St. Finnian's) (Mason, *St. Patrick's Cathedral*, p. 26). An unusually large church was built in mediaeval times with three chapels dedicated to St. Mary, St. Brigid and St. Thomas near the ancient round tower. Clondalkin was an important archiepiscopal manor with residence. (Ball, *Hist. of Co. Dublin*, IV, 110).

⁸⁰ The church of *Leamhcan* (a marshy place), dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was granted in 1220 to the neighbouring priory of St. Catherine's at Salmon Leap which itself was afterwards united to St. Thomas's Abbey (*Repert. Virid.*). The ruins stand near the castle in the Lucan demesne.

⁸¹ The church of Eskir, dedicated to St. Finnian (see no. 78), lay at the *eiscir* (ridge) between Leath Conn and Leath Mogha (the divisions of ancient Ireland), and was granted with Clondalkin to St. Patrick's Cathedral. Prince

Tassagard.⁸² Emanuel Bullock curatus. Mr. Danby hath undertaken the cure. Ecclesia et cancella bene cum libris.

Kilmactalwey.⁸³ Richardus Wiborowe curatus. Ecclesia et cancella bene cum libris.

Arderge.⁸⁴ Bullock curatus. Vicarius . . . inservit.

Colmanstowne.⁸⁵ spectat ad Novum Castrum.

Vicaria Rathcoole.⁸⁶ Emanuel Bullocke Vicarius. A reading minister, Bachelor of art. Ecclesia bene, cancella ruinata.

DECANATUS DE TANIE.

Tany.⁸⁷ Robert Poul minister inservit curie. Ecclesia et cancella bene reparatae cum libris.

John reserved Eskir as one of the royal manors. (Mason, *St. Patrick's Cathedral*, p. 29; D'Alton, *Hist. of Co. Dublin*, 645-53; *Pipe Rolls*, nos. 35-8, 42. Rep. D.K. PRI.).

⁸² The founder of Tassagard (*Tigh-Sacra*) is said to have been "Mosaccra, abbot, of Cluain-eidhneach in Laoighis, and of Tigh Sacra, in vicinity of Tamlacht, and of Fionn-mhagh in Fotharta" (*Martyrol. of Donegal*, at 3 March). He is mentioned as having been present at the Synod of Flan Fabhla, Archbishop of Armagh, in 697. The district became a royal manor and the church was served by "the King's clerk." (*Pipe Rolls*, loc. cit.) The church had subservient to it the chapels of Newtown and Simon-Tallagh (*Repert. Virid.*).

⁸³ Kilmactalwey is probably Cill-mac-t-Soilbheagh (see no. 52). The church was dedicated to St. Magnenn (abott of Kilmainham), and was a rectory until 1366 when it became a prebend in St. Patrick's. The ruins are in Castle Bagot. (*Repert. Virid.*; *Dignitas Decani*, p. 202; Ball, op. cit., IV, 66).

⁸⁴ The name of this church is spelled in various ways—Aderrig, Adderke, Aythdeero. *Ath dearg* is probably the original name. The church lay about two miles S.W. of Lucan but there are no particulars about it before 1220. It was taxed in 1294 as a parochial church (*Christ Church Deeds*, no 150).

Some years afterwards it was granted to St. Patrick's Cathedral. In 1395 its entire revenues were granted to the Vicars Choral by Archbishop de Waldby. It had a castle or mansion attached to it. (*Repert. Virid.*; *Crede Mihi*; D'Alton, op. cit., p. 672).

⁸⁵ Baile-Colman was subservient to the mother church of Newcastle-Lyons (*Repert. Virid.*).

⁸⁶ Prince John confirmed the church (*Rath Cumhaill*) to the see of Dublin in 1184. A stunted ancient cross still stands in the old cemetery of the church. In the parish are the wells of St. Brigid and St. Catherine. The lands of Rathcoole formed one of the minor manors of the archbishop, from the 13th century. The church was originally subservient to Clondalkin (*Repert., Virid.*; Ball, op. cit., III, 117-25).

⁸⁷ In the list of 1179 the name is given as "medietatem de Tignai" (*Crede Mihi*, p. 2) granted to the church. Tachnehy and Lechtignahi

*Vicaria Tawlaght.*⁸⁸ Thos. Drakeshaw Vicarius. A minister and preacher. *Ecclesia et cancella bene cum libris.*

*Cromlin.*⁸⁹ Willelmus Cougan curatus. Willelmus Cogan minister. *Ecclesia et cancella, tectae plumbo, tempore rebellionis combuste fuerunt, villa combusta pariter, parochiani adhuc pauperes et inhabiles ad extruendam ecclesiam.*

are other forms of the name *Tigh-Nathi*. St. Lorcan Ua Tuathail called it 'The Half of Rathnathi.' The other 'half' of the property held by the ancient owner lay around Blackrock, namely, *Renniu* (*Rath-nui*, now Newtown). (*Tobernea*, *Nathi's Well*, is still in an avenue off Seapoint Avenue). The property in this district is included in the civil parish of Taney and half barony of Rathdown. Rathnew, Co. Wicklow, may have some connection with the family. Who was *Nathi*? At 1st August is the entry: "*Nathi chule Sacaille*," and under it, "*Lachteni Fothirbe*" (*Martyrol. of Tallaght*). Again at 1st August is the entry: "*Nathi, epscop Cuile Fuitheirbe*." (*Martyrol. of Donegal*). *Sacaille* is a river that runs round the ancient church and cemetery of Taney (Dundrum), and Archbishop Alen gives *Saocyle* as an alias for Taney. *Fuitheirbe* (*Tracht*) is identified as *Merrion*. *Nathi* is thus commemorated both in *Merrion*—Blackrock district and at Dundrum, i.e. in both portions of the family property. *Nathi* was then a bishop, and the *Naomsenchus* says that there was a "*Nathi, bishop, son of Sanach, of the race of Messincorb of Leinster*." Taney had subservient to it *Donabroke*, *Kilgobban*, and *Rathfarnham*, and was the head of a rural deanery. (*Repert. Virid.*; *Journ. RSAI*, xix, 35, 119; xxxii, p. 379).

⁸⁸ *Tamlacht* (plague monument) is said to be associated with the plague that destroyed the colony of *Partholon* (*AU*, 2820). At all events, the pagan burial mounds in the district may have given it its name. The famous monastery was founded here about the middle of the 8th century. Its first abbot, *Cromhall* (d. 763) was succeeded by *St. Maolruain* Bishop (d.c. 788, *AFM*, 787), who drew up the famous Rule for the *Cele-De*. *Oengus* of *Clonenagh* is said to have become a humble lay brother here, and composed his famous works, chief of which is the *Felire*. He styles *Maolruain* "the Sun of Western Europe." The monastery was still functioning in 1032, as *Cellach*, son of *Dunchadh*, who died that year, conferred *Tallaght* in perpetual freedom on *God*, *St. Michael*, and *St. Maolruan*. It was still active in 1125 in which year *Macmaolsulthain*, chief lecturer of East Ireland, died there. It was confirmed as a church to *St. Lorcan*, 1179. Apparently, it ceased between 1125 and 1179. In 1192 Archbishop *Comyn* bestowed it with its chapels and parsonage house on *St. Patrick's*. *Tallaght* was a manor of the archbishop, and *de Bicknor* built a castle here in 1324-40. (*Repert. Virid.*; *Hancock, Antiquities of Tallaght*; *Felire of Oengus*.)

⁸⁹ The church of *Crumlin* (*Croim-ghlinn*, curved glen) was granted by *John*, Lord of Ireland, in 1193, "for the love of God, the salvation of his soul, and those of his predecessors and successors" to *St. Patrick's* (*Lib. Niger, Christ Church*, fol. 65) and formed part of the *Economy fund*. The district was one of the royal manors (*Curtis*, in *Journ. RSAI*, Dec. 1929,

*Rathfernam.*⁹⁰ Robertus Pol curatus. Ecclesia et cancella bene. Robertus Pol ut supra.

*Cura Donabrooke.*⁹¹ Idem Poll. Robertus Poll. Ecclesia et cancella bene.

*Whitechurch.*⁹² Thomas Drakeshawe curatus. Vicaria de Tawlagh. Ecclesia et cancella reparantur. Nulli libri.

*Templeoge spectat ad Tawlaght.*⁹³ Thomas Drakeshawe qui supra. Ecclesia ruinata et cancella ergo fructus sequestrantur.

Dec. 1930). The church was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. After Feagh MacHugh and Walter Reagh Geraldine had been driven out of Ballinacor in Glenmalure, the latter's brother, Gerald, attacked Crumlin, early in 1595, and burned the village, including the church which he stripped of its lead roof to make bullets. (Bagwell, *Tudors*, p. 115). The west tower is the only survival of the ancient church. (Ball, *Hist. of County Dublin*, IV, 136; D'Alton, *Hist. of County Dublin*, p. 693).

⁹⁰ The church of Rath-Fearanainn was dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul and was subservient to Taney, and part of the prebend of the archdeacon of Dublin (*Repert. Virid.*; Mason, *St. Patrick's Cathedral*, 42-6; Ball, *op. cit.*, II, 114.)

⁹¹ Domnachbroc has been already treated at no. 48.

⁹² The *Ecclesia Alba* in the Harolds' country in the mountains, above Rathfarnham, was also called the church of Balgeeth (windy town) and the church "in the Marches" at the Pale boundary ran across the mountain here. It was granted to St. Mary's Abbey and confirmed by Clement III in 1189 under the name of Kilhunsin (*Cill Fhuinnsean*, Church of the Ash). The ruins of the church and the old baptismal font are quite interesting (*Repert. Virid.*; Ball, *op. cit.*, III, 57-8; *Journ. R.SAI*, XXXI, 248).

⁹³ Templeoge is given in the list of 1275 as *Tachmelog*. The district of the Dodder near Tallaght was rich in ancient cills and cloisters. It was early attached to Kilmosantan, then to Tallaght, and was given to the Economy of St. Patrick's (*Repert. Virid.*). The chief of these early foundations was Kilnamanagh, probably of the early 6th century. Its ancient name seems to have been Acadh Finnech. Associated with it were Eoghan cousin of Caemlog (St. Kevin's father), Lochan and Enna descended from Oilill, King of Ireland (405-28), Garbhan, friend of St. Kevin (see no. 44), Colman or Mocholmog, brother of Garbhan, (both nephews of St. Finnian of Clonard), Cele Criost, founder of Cill-Chele, near Clondalkin, and probably also of Kiltel (*recte*, Cill-tigh-Chele), and Sanctan of Kilmosantan. This Kilnamanagh was most probably the place where St. Kevin received his early education. Killinenny in the district was a religious house of women founded by the four daughters (*inghin*) of Mac Iair of the Mesincorb family of which St. Kevin was also a descendant. (Ordnance Survey Letters; *Martyrol. Donegal*, 3 March; Hancock, *op. cit.*, 138; Price, in *Dublin Hist. Rec.* II, 4, p. 129.)

*Creagh spectat ad Whitechurch.*⁹⁴ Thomas Drakeshaw curatus qui supra. Ecclesia reparatur. Nulli libri sed quos curatus secum portat.

*Ballefermot.*⁹⁵ Symon Swayne a reading minister.

*Palmerstowne juxta Leiffie.*⁹⁶ Idem.

⁹⁴ The original name of the place was *Craobhach*, afterwards corrupted into *Cruagh*. "Dalua of Craoibech" was of St. Patrick's household (*Vita Tripartita*), and is also called "Molua, a pilgrim of the Bretons" and commemorated on January 7 as "Dalua Tigi Bretan" (*Martyrol. Tallaght*; *Martyrol. Donegal*). Craoibech and Tigh Bretan (Tibradden) hills are near each other. A cairn stands on Tighbretan, and the celebrated cromlech, called Mount Venus, stands at Craoibech which in an inquisition of 1620 was called "Creevaghnetemple" and "Crevaghneclóg," alias Newtown. A cross-in-circle inscribed stone and large square basin with hole were found here. (*Journ. RSAI*, 1901, p. 154; O'Hanlon, *Lives of the Irish Saints*, at 7 Jan.; Ball, *op. cit.*, III, 49-53; Borlase, *Dolmens of Ireland*, II, 282).

⁹⁵ Alan calls it "*Ecclesia de Villa Thurmot alias Ballyfermote*" (*Repert. Virid.*). Thurmot is apparently equivalent to Dermot, one of the family of the Mac Gilla Mo-cholmog, the Ui Dunchada branch of the great Leinster family, which held the property of the district. The family were benefactors to the church of St. Machotus (Mochua) of the Clondalkin "before the conquest of Ireland by the English." (*Crede Mihi*, 67). The church of Villa Turmot formed part of the possessions of the Hospitallers of Kilmainham, before 1212, in which year they were confirmed in their Irish possessions by Innocent III. (*Register of Kilminham*, ed. MacNeill, p. 139). It stood near the Grand Canal, on the road from Chapelizod to Clondalkin. N.W. of the church, and on the road between Chapelizod and Palmerston they endowed a leper house with 84 Ir. acres. The chapel and leper house were dedicated to St. Laurence, deacon and martyr (d. 278). They were under the control of a warden (prior or chaplain); he and the lepers were regarded in law as a corporation. The leperhouse ceased about 1532 when Henry VIII granted it to Richard Savage of Chapel Ysold (*Christ Church Deeds*, no. 421). The chapel continued until 1561 (Ronan, *Reformation in Dublin*, 503), when it was granted "as a ruined chapel" to old John Alen of Alenscourt, Celbridge (*Fiants*, Elizabeth, no. 316). The profits of the fair on the feast of St. Laurence were an important source of revenue. The fair green is the field east of the present St. Laurence's House, and near it the holy well still exists.

⁹⁶ The original name was *Staghgory* (*Teach-Guaire*). Ailred the Palmer granted the lands to the Hospital of St. John outside Newgate as he did in the case of Palmerstown in north Co. Dublin. The ruins of the church are quite interesting (Wakeman, in *Journ. RSAI*, 1892, p. 106). A cist was found here with human remains and three remarkable urns (*Proc. RIA*, X, pt. 3, p. 336). The Hospital of St. John held the church which was given to it by Milo de Brett, the first Anglo-Norman owner of the place. (*Repert. Virid.*; *Reg. St. John's Hospital, Newgate*).

*Kilmasundon annexa vicarie de Tawlaght.*⁹⁷ Thomas Drakeshawe.
*Finglas. Sancte Margarete, Ward et Tertayne.*⁹⁸ Edwardus Lee
 curatus, Matthew Lee minister, in artibus magister et predicator.
 Ecclesia et cancella bene cum libris.

⁹⁷ Kilmasundon is *Cill escuip Sanctain* or *Cill Mo-Sanctan*. He was evidently one of the many Briton missionaries to Ireland of the early 6th century (see no. 93), and formed a community here, as, at 952, is the entry of the obit of "Caencomraic, abbot of Cill Easpuig Sanctan" (AFM). Sanctan is probably the same as he of Cill-da-leis (Arklow deanery) of whom Colgan says: "Sanctan, a bishop, by birth a Briton, is honoured on the 9th May in the church of Kildaleas in Leinster, according to the Martyrology of Tallaght and the Festologies of Oengus and Marianus: Samuel, a King of Britain, was his father, and Drechura, daughter of Muiredac Muinderg, King of Ulster, was his mother." His feast day is 9th May. The church of Mo-Sanctan was granted in 1192 to St. Patrick's. St. Anne's, Bohernabreena, is a misinterpretation of Sanctan. (*Dignitas Decani*, fol. 53; D'Alton, *Hist. of County Dublin*, 754-5; *Proc. RIA*, V, 157-62; Mason, *op. cit.*, 75; Hancock, *op. cit.*, 78; Ronan, in *Journ. RIA*, 1928, p. 108). Bohernabreena was the road that led to the Bruidean da Derga (hostel) which Henry Morris considers was situated in Glencree near the Industrial school. (*Journ. RIA*, 1935, pp. 297-313).

The churches of the deanery of Taney which became extinct between 1531 and 1615 are Kilbride, Killohan, Newtown-Rathcoole, Simon of Tallaght, Calliaghstown, and Kilmacudrick.

⁹⁸ The monastery (*Fionnghlas*) is said to have been founded about 560 by St. Canice who had been for sometime with St. Mobhi at Glasnevin. Eleven abbots are mentioned between 758 and 1038, but a break occurs between 865 and 1011, probably because of the Danish disturbances. The last abbot died in Rome in 1038, the year in which the diocese of Dublin was erected. The monastery and lands then became possessions of the see. Finglas became one of the thirteen original prebends of St. Patrick's in 1192. In the 13th century it was an archiepiscopal manor with residence (now Fortwilliam) for the archbishop. In 1275 the church had subservient to it the chapels of Domnachmor (St. Margaret's), Villa Reimundi la Bons (*le Bank*, i.e. St. Brigid's of the Ward) and Tirteyn (Artene—St. Nicholas's). The ancient cross of Nethercross, buried for safety in Cromwellian times, was discovered in 1816 and re-erected. The Rev. John Lanigan, D.D., the renowned Irish ecclesiastical historian (b. 1758; d. 7 July 1828) is buried in the graveyard. A cross, with inscription, is erected over his grave. (*Repert. Virid.*; Ball, *Southern Fingal*, 86-114; *Proc. RIA*, V, 149-62; *Journ. RIA*, XXI, 54). Domnachmor is the name given in the list of 1275 for St. Margaret's; the title St. Margaret's of Dovanor first appears in our records in 1475. The mediaeval church of St. Margaret's was built either in the 14th century by the family of Finglas, or in the 15th by the Plunketts of Meath who built the castle of Dunsoghly nearby. The ruins of the church show it to have been of large dimensions. Behind it is St. Brigid's well, a tepid spring with medicinal qualities. (*Repert. Virid.*; Walsh, *Fingal and*

Vicaria Castleknocke.⁹⁹ Joannes Rice Vicarius. John Ryse a reading minister. *Ecclesia et cancella bene cum libris*.

Cloneshellagh.¹⁰⁰ Joannes Rice curatus. John Ryse. *Ecclesia et cancella bene cum libris*.

Mallahidert.¹⁰¹ John Ryse. *Ecclesia et cancella bene*.

its churches, 222; Ball, *Southern Fingal*, 56-82; D'Alton, *Hist. of County Dublin*, 390). Henry II granted the lands of "la Garda, or the Ward" to Nicholas le Bank. Raymond le Bank, early in the 13th century, evidently rebuilt the church. (*Crede Mihi*; *Repert. Virid.*; Ball, *ibid.*, 50; Walsh, *op. cit.*, 222.). Tertayne or Artane (Ard-Aidhinn) was dedicated to St. Nicholas (the patron of mariners) and was probably of Danish origin. It was here, in the house of Mr. Hollywood, that Archbishop Alen was murdered by the followers of Silken Thomas in 1534, and probably buried in the old church in the grounds of Artane Industrial school. (*Repert. Virid.*; Walsh, *ibid.*, 222-28; D'Alton, *op. cit.*, 236).

⁹⁹ The Castle of Cnoc was founded by Hugh Tyrrell, first baron of Castleknock (c. 1177), who had received a grant of the lands from Hugh de Lacy (c. 1171-3). His son and heir, Hugh, granted certain lands of Castleknock (c. 1185) to endow a religious house there in honour of St. Brigid, the patroness of the church. The Benedictines of Little Malvern, Worcestershire, built their cell or priory beside the church and received a grant (1219) from Archbishop de Loundres of certain tithes of Castleknock for the purpose of adding five monks to the priory. Between 1219 and 1227 he built a church in the churchyard for the vicar of the parish, and erected it as a prebend in St. Patrick's (1227). Clocharan district was the source of its tithes (see no. 16; *Repert. Virid.*; Ball, *Southern Fingal*, 3, 16-18. Orpen, *Normans*, II, 83; Archdall, *Mon. Hibern.*, II, 92).

¹⁰⁰ There is no mention of a chapel at Clonsilla (*Cluain-saileach*, sallow meadow) in the early diocesan documents. Clonsilla was a grange of the Benedictine monks of St. Brigid's, Castleknock. The parish church of Clonsilla district was the White Church of St. Machutus (Mochua, apparently the founder of Clondalkin monastery) at Culmine. This church was in decay in 1419 and the chapel at Clonsilla took its place, but did not become parochial. In 1485 the Benedictine monks sold their whole property here to St. Mary's Abbey (*Repert. Virid.*; Gilbert, *Chart. St. Mary's, Dublin*, II, 17; Ball, *History of County Dublin*, IV, 6-19). Archbishop Fitzsimons of Dublin (d. 5 Oct. 1736, aged 77) is buried with his father, Richard of Clonsilla, in the old graveyard. On the road between Porterstown and Clonsilla stood the ancient residence of the Troy family where Archbishop Troy was born.

¹⁰¹ Mullach-Hiddert (*Mullach-Chuidbert*). A cell was probably dedicated here to St. Cuidbert, to whom the church of Killmocuadrick (*Cuidbricht*) beside Clondalkin, was also dedicated. He was bishop of Lindisfarne, 685. He is commemorated in the Annals of St. Mary's Abbey (Gilbert, *Chart. St. Mary's, Dublin*, II, 287), as Clondalkin and Killmocuadrack became the property of the Abbey about 1185. Killmocuadrick is mentioned as the place of his birth. The saint is also commemorated in the Cistercian Breviary.

Chapell Isot.¹⁰² Ecclesia et cancella bene.

Cowlocke.¹⁰³ Johannes Credlan Vicarius. A reading minister.
Ecclesia et cancella bene.

All this is due, apparently, to the fact that the church and lands of his birthplace became the property of the Abbey. It would seem also that Mullachhiddert had some association with his family who were of the noble class in this district—probably by grant of the district to Finglas monastery. The cill on Mullach-Hiddert must have been of short duration. The Celtic church of Clocharan took its place, but when Clocharan became the property of All Hallows priory (c. 1300), a church of nave and chancel was erected on the Mullach, and a tower was erected in the 15th century. The church was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and a Fraternity or Gild was erected by Henry V, in 1445, to which several Dublin citizens made bequests (*Reg. of Wills*, 44, 88, 155). The church was in good repair in 1615, but in 1630 it was in ruins, and towards the end of the 17th century there were only two protestant families in the parish (Ball, *Southern Fingal*, 46). There is no tradition as to whom the ancient Holy Well adjacent was dedicated—possibly to St. Cuthbert. It was dedicated to the B.V.M. when the church was erected (c. 1300). In 1740, in spite of penal laws, its *patrún* was at the height of its popularity with the people of north Co. Dublin who came in thousands on the 8th Sept., feast of the Nativity of B.V.M., locally called Lady Day (*Journ. RSAI*, 1893, p. 13). The well was provided with a substantial covering structure before 1740 by a Dublin convent, probably that of the Dominican Sisters in Channell Row, now North Brunswick Street. Two ancient stones were placed on the gables, one with cross cut in relief, and the other with inscription in early 18th century letterings. As these inscriptions have not been hitherto noticed I give them in full: (*South side*) "IHS. Holy Mary pray for us." (*West side*) "O Beloved Mother and Ever Virgin Glorious Queen of the world make intercession for us now and at [the hour of death] Amen." (*East side*) "Vouchsafe I may praise Thee O Sacred Virgin obtain for me force against the Enemy." The words in brackets are covered by the roof, but there is no doubt about them. The stones would seem to have been brought from the ancient graveyard. The well and structure are still preserved with the greatest care. (*Repert. Virid.*; *Journ. RSAI*, 1892, p. 13; *Reg. of Wills*; *Dignitas Decani*; *Reg. All Hallows*).

¹⁰² *Seipeal Isirt* or *An disirt* seems the correct form of the name. Connection with *Isolde* or *Isoude* seems fanciful. Chapelizard is the traditional form. Hugh Tyrrell of Castleknock gave the lands and fisheries to the Hospitallers of Kilmainham, and in 1228 the advowson of the church was made over to them by royal grant. A tower of considerable antiquity is the only remnant of the church (*Repert. Virid.*).

¹⁰³ In the confirmation by Alexander III to Archbishop Lorcan Ua Tuathail (1179) it is called Balengore. In 1190 it is called Culoke, as a church depending upon the monastery of Súrð, which had been apparently responsible for the spiritual care of the district. Baron de Nugent became the Anglo-Norman lord of the district and granted the church to the monastery

Glassan Ewan.¹⁰⁴ . . . Dean of Ch. [Christ Church] admonished to provide a curate forthwith. Wyburne curatus.
 Ratheny.¹⁰⁵ Joannes Credlan Curatus. A reading minister.
 Clonelaust.¹⁰⁶ Symon Thelwell curatus. Minister legens.
 Cloghran Hidert.¹⁰⁷ Joannes Rice curatus. No bookes. Order for sequestration.

of Llanthony, Gloucester, which received many other churches in north Co. Dublin. It was in good repair in 1615, but there is no mention of it in 1630. The woods between Culok (Cúlóc) and Clontarf were called the Prior's wood, namely, of the Templars of Clontarf, and afterwards of the Hospitallers of Kilmainham. (*Crede Mihi*; *Repert. Virid.*; Walsh, *Southern Fingal*, 79; D'Alton, *Hist. of County Dublin*, 232).

¹⁰⁴ Mobhi is said to have founded the monastery of Glasnevin (Glas Naoidhean). The Four Masters state: "A. 544. S. Mobhius cognomento Clarinech, qui et [i.e.] Berchanus, abbas de Glas-Naidhen in Campo Liffe, obiit 12 Oct." The Martyrology of Donegal places the monastery "in Finegall, on the brink of the river Liffe, on the north side," and states that he was of the same race as "Bright." The Lebhar Brecc's gloss on *Clairinech* states that "he had no nose at all. And of a dead woman was he conceived. Flat-faced, now, was he, for the mould pressed down his face so that it was all on flat." (*Clar-eineach* or *tabula facies*). (Lanigan, *Eccles. Hist.*, II, 78; AU, 545; *Martyrol. Donegal*, pp. 274-75).

Glasnevin was separated from Finglas by St. Lorcan Ua Tuathail and granted to Holy Trinity "after he had changed the canons of the cathedral from secular to regular." (*Repert. Virid.*). The church was repaired in 1474 and had in the nave a celebrated "imago B.V. Mariae." (*Reg. of Wills*, 56, 71, 134, 208).

¹⁰⁵ *Rath-Eanaigh* seems to be the place indicated by Rathcillin in St. Lorcan's grant of 1178 to Holy Trinity (*Christ Church Deeds*, no. 6). It was afterwards (after 1275) exchanged with St. Mary's Abbey who held lands in the district (*Repert. Virid.*; Gilbert, *Chart. St. Mary's, Dublin*, passim; *Reg. of Wills*, 51, 207).

¹⁰⁶ Clonelaust (*Cluain Loisethe*) seems to be a misreading for *Cluain Tairbh* (Clontarf). Nothing is known of the origin of the church. It belonged to the Templars who had a preceptory and castle here which were handed over to the Hospitallers of Kilmainham after the suppression of the former (*Crede Mihi*; D'Alton, *Hist. of County Dublin*, 237; *Repert. Virid.*)

¹⁰⁷ Cloghran-Hiddert (see no 101). *Clochran* (stony place) church was built over a quarry (still existing) to succeed the cill on Mullach-Hiddert. It is early Irish as its ruins, almost covered over, show. It was probably founded by the monastery of Finglas, became parochial (c. 1038) when the monastery ceased, and (c. 1300) became the property of All Hallows priory which had a Grange adjacent called Ballycollan. The district furnished the tithes for the prebend of 'Castleknock' in St. Patrick's Cathedral (c. 1249). It was called 'Hiddert' to distinguish it from Cloghran-Swords (1294) showing that the tradition of St. Cuidbert was still alive in the district. The church was derelict in 1615, and no protestant in the district in 1630.

DECANATUS DE BALLEMORE.

*Ballemore.*¹⁰⁸ Joannes Bath curatus. Joannes Bath minister. Ecclesia et cancella bene. Liber Hibernicus.

*Holiwood.*¹⁰⁹ Vicaria Valoris 10 libri. Tadeus Cor Vicarius. A reading minister. Itidem de reparatione et libro.

*Vicaria Donard.*¹¹⁰ Valoris 5 libri. Idem Cor curatus. Sequestratur. Liber communis Hibernicus.

¹⁰⁸ Prince John, Earl of Morton, granted to Archbishop Comyn for the augmentation of the archbishopric the half of the cantred of the Abbey of Glendaloch that lay next to his castle of Balimor (*Crede Mihi*, p. 33). The date was evidently 1181 as in 1182 Pope Lucius confirmed to Comyn *Magnam Villam* as part of the possessions of his diocese. In 1192 Comyn granted the church as a prebend to St. Patrick's. The church stood on a great height above the town and was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. An ancient baptismal font and some granite ringed but unperforated crosses were found in the cemetery (the larger cross curiously has the date 1689, probably the date when it was re-erected, James II's time). Balimor was one of the most important manors of the archbishops and had a castle containing a hall, a chamber for the archbishop, a chapel, and a little chamber for clerks. The castle was in ruins in 1326, on account of the Irish wars; it was afterwards repaired and used again by the archbishops but rendered useless in the 15th century. (*Alen's Register*, 654; *Reg. Wills*, p. 174). A lease of the castle and lands of Ballymore was granted in 1668 with the clause "to keep premises in repair." (Leslie, in *Journ. R.S.A.I.*, June 1935, p. 39). No trace of the castle exists; tradition states that it stood on Garrison Hill. It is interesting to repeat that the Book of Common Prayer in Irish was in use in this deanery, namely, in Ballymore, Hollywood, Donard, Donaghmore, Yago and Rathmore.

¹⁰⁹ *Sanctum Nemus* was confirmed to Dublin diocese by Innocent III in 1216. It is called *de Sancto Bosco* in 1275. The church was granted to the nuns of Tachmolyn Beg by Comyn (c. 1190). But after the suppression of the lesser religious houses in 1529 it reverted to the archbishop. (*Repert. Virid.*). St. Kevin is the patron of the church which is said to have been anciently called *de Sancto Bosco alias Killinkryan juxta Ballimore*. This district seems to have been the property of the saint's family, and his native place. Comyn made a grant of the castle and manor in 1192 to Sir Geoffrey de Marisco; the castle was stated to be in Killendeyvin. (*Cal. Carew MSS.*, 347; *Journ. Kildare Arch. Soc.*, VIII, 185).

¹¹⁰ Donard is said to be *Domnachairte*, one of the three churches of Palladius, in which the relics of SS. Sylvester and Solinus, his two companions, were preserved until the end of the 6th century when they were removed to Inisboheen, south of Wicklow town, for safety. The ancient granite slab, with inscribed cross, in the old church is regarded as marking the tomb of St. Sylvester who is the patron of other churches in the vicinity. There is no record to identify the patron of the church which was granted with its chapels by Archbishop de Loundres (1212-28) on the presentation of Jordan

*Donamore O Mayle ex una et altera parte.*¹¹¹ Henricus Welsh. A reading minister. *Ecclesia et cancella reparatur. Liber dictus communis.*

*Yeago.*¹¹² Gurney Fletcher curatus. Minister et Preacher. *Liber communis Hibernicus. Ecclesia et cancella bene.*

*Tipperkevin una et altera pars.*¹¹³ Walterus Yonge curatus, a reading minister. *Liber communis cum curato.*

*Vicaria Rathmore.*¹¹⁴ Idem Yonge Vicar. Walterus Yonge *Ecclesia et cancella reparatur. Liber communis Hibernicus. Minister legens.*

de Marisco to St. John's Outside Newgate for the support of the sick. (Alen's Register, fol. 37). The first lord of the district was Jordan de Marisco, and the chapels included were Crehelp and Villa Walens "in which are very many villis or hamlets" (c. 1530, *Repert. Virid.*). In pre-Reformation times the district was thickly populated.

¹¹¹ Domnachmor in the glen of Ui Máil became a double prebendary in St. Patrick's in 1267. It had the chapels of Kilbreni and Frenistowne subservient to it. It is mentioned among the churches of the diocese of Glendaloch in the list of 1179 (*Crede Mihi*, p. 6.). In 1275 and in 1547, the whole tithes of the parish were valued at £6, the obligations and altarages being assigned to the curate, and the 'farmer' of the tithes being bound to repair the chancel. It is interesting to note that the nave and chancel of most of the churches in this deanery were kept in good repair—apparently because of the strong protestant population. The district must have been colonised by protestants after the Reformation.

¹¹² Yagoe was another *Domnachmor* and is mentioned among the churches of Glendaloch diocese in 1179 as *Domnachmor an Athechda*. Yagoe seems an Anglo-Norman attempt at a phonetic rendering of *An Athechda* (field-ford). To associate Yagoe with Iago (St. James of Compostella) is too fanciful. As *Douenaumore* it was one of the original thirteen prebends of St. Patrick's. It is Villa Yago in 1275 and 1531. It was granted to Archbishop Comyn (between 1179 and 1191) by William FitzWilliam FitzMaurice in augmentation of the commons of the canons of St. Patrick's (Alen's Register, 163b); William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke, had the patronage in 1275, then Agnes de Vesci, and then the Earl of Kildare. (*Repert. Virid.*; *Crede Mihi*).

¹¹³ The rectory of Tipperkeviny was endowed with a carucate of land by the lord of the vill, Robert Fitzmaurice, in the episcopate of John Comyn (1181-1212). The church was confirmed to the See of Dublin in 1216 by Innocent III (*Repert. Virid.*; *Crede Mihi*), and was granted as a double prebend to St. Patrick's in 1303. The place takes its name from the Well of St. Kevin. In the ancient church is still the perforated baptismal font.

¹¹⁴ In the early Anglo-Norman period the lands here were granted to the baron of Naas, and the lord William and Archbishop Comyn settled the boundaries of their lands; the archbishop to hold the lands south of the road between Rathmore and Ballimor, and the baron those north of the road

*Vicaria Burgage.*¹¹⁵ Nicholaus Walsh Vicar. Tady Cor a reading minister. Ecclesia et cancella.

between Rathmore and Ballimor. (*Crede Mihi*, p. 149). The baron had the patronage of the church. Holy Trinity apparently received some rights in the rectory from the FitzGerald, but, in 1317, Thomas Fitz John, 2nd Earl of Kildare, received permission from the king to grant the advowson, with adjoining chapels, to the Hospitallers of Kilmainham, which was confirmed in 1319 by Archbishop de Bicknor (*Christ Church Deeds*, nos. 207, 208). The church was said to have been dedicated to St. Colm Chille.

¹¹⁵ *Domnach-imleach* (church of the marshy place) is mentioned in the 1179 list. There is only one of the name (*Martyrol. Donegal*) at the feast of Molomma, 20 June; 19 June, *Martyrol. Tallaght*). Among the possessions of Glendaloch (1179) is *Achad Lommaléthain*. In the parish of Domnach-imleach is a townland called in mediaeval documents Kylmalumey and Kilmalumny, S.W. of Blessington, with an adjacent hill of the same name. The church was granted in 1192 as one of the original prebends in St. Patrick's cathedral, and, about 1218, for the support of the precentor. In the Inquisition of 1547 the prebend included "diverse messuages and 60 acres of arable land, together with the tithes, which extend over Burgage, and the townlands of Three Castles, Comenstown, Tullach-fergus, Russeletown, Lytell Burgage, Kylmalumey, within the said parish, value per annum, beside expence of two chaplains [one in Burgage and the other in Three Castles, who are paid by the farmer of the tithes] £20." (Mason, *St. Patrick's Cathedral*, 37).

The parish was of great importance even in 1192. It was called *Burgage*, for the first time, in 1547. The town of the *Domnach* consisted of the burgesses or freemen belonging to, and on the confines of, the archbishop's manor of Ballymore. The district fell into the hands of the Irish in 1278, and was of no use to St. Patrick's cathedral in 1326. Thomas Howard, lord lieutenant (earl of Surrey, and son of the duke of Norfolk), by enticing the chiefs to be loyal, recovered control for Henry VIII and the cathedral (c. 1520).

The title *Domnach* points to its having come under St. Patrick's jurisdiction. The church stood on a height over the Liffey, beside a ford, and had an extensive cemetery. Its exceptionally high cross, unornamented, and with unperforated circle, and boss in centre, points to an important ecclesiastical settlement of the early Irish period. Another ancient cross has been recently unearthed. So important was the church that a tower was added in the middle 15th century (recently called a castle) as a priest's residence (*Journ. Kildare Arch. Soc.*, VII, 419). Little of the ancient church remains but the tower is still of interest. An ancient Holy Well stands near, called St. Mark's (*Ordnance Survey Map*), which is evidently incorrect; locally it is called St. Mathus's Well, probably a corruption of St. Mo-Tua (Taptoe, near Maynooth).

In 1615 the mere mention of nave and chancel seems to show that the church was in ruins. It was "fallen down" in 1630. In the new Blessington reservoir scheme, the whole district is to be flooded; the burials in the cemetery have been removed, the ancient cross will be removed to the new

Boyeston.¹¹⁶ Tadeus Cor curatus, a reading minister.

Cotlanstowne.¹¹⁷ . . . John Bath.

Donlavan.¹¹⁸ Willelmus Coe Curatus, a reading minister. Ecclesia et cancella reparatur.

Vicaria Gilton et Branganstowne.¹¹⁹ Curatus Patricke Magwyer.

cemetery, and it is hoped that the mediaeval tower will continue to rise above the waters of the Liffey.

¹¹⁶ Near Domnach-imleach is Kilboden or Templeboden, with St. Boden's Well $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of churchyard. A Baedon or Baetan is commemorated at 29 Nov. (*Martyrol. Donegal*; *Martyrol. Tallaght*). In the list of Glendaloch possessions (1173) is Cill Beodain, and near it is Balinlachain (probably the present Lackan). It was called Baltyboys or Boystown after Boys, an agent of the Kildares in the 15th century. Alen mentions Kilboden (1531) as "one of the ten poorest mensal churches of the archbishop" (*Repert. Virid.*). It was called the church of Baltyboys for the first time in 1615.

¹¹⁷ Balicudlan was the name in 1275 and 1531 (*Crede Mihi*; *Repert. Virid.*), and in 1539. It lay in the parish of Balimor, and was dedicated to St. James. Apparently Cudlan or Cotland was Anglo-Norman, and finally became Coghlan (Coghlanstowne). St. James's Well lay close to the churchyard. The church of ogee-headed windows is clearly Anglo-Norman. A flight of steps leads to an upper storey; it was called the pulpit stairs. A rude square font, pierced in the middle, lies in the ground. (*Journ. Kildare Arch. Soc.*, VII, 296). In the early 13th century the church was bestowed on the nuns of Graney (*Crede Mihi*). The Fitz Eustaces were lords of the soil in the latter half of the 14th century. One Maurice Eustace was Lord of Ballycutlane in 1504. (*Lib. Albus, Christ Church*, fol. 54v.).

¹¹⁸ Donloun is mentioned in the list of churches of 1216, and was made prebend in St. Patrick's in 1227. Other spellings of the name are Donlowan and Donlavan. In the parish are "Yweston (nunc Tornant) et Inidaston (? Judaston) alias Ballymacranane." (*Repert. Virid.*) The mound or moat of Tornant was probably the "Rath of Dunloun" (*Lib. Niger, Christ Church*, fol. 218). It contained a church, graveyard, and blessed well dedicated to St. Nicholas. There are no remains of Dunlavan church in the graveyard in the Main Street. Many important pagan remains are in the district—Killeen Cormaic (famous for its bilingual stone now in the National Museum, and stone circles, the 'Piper's stones'). It is difficult to see how Dunlavan can be identified with the Liamhain of Domhnall Mac Giolla Mocholmog of the 12th century and of Muircheartach of the Leathern Cloake and of the Battle of Glen Mama. (*Journ. R.S.A.I.*, 1906, p. 76 seq. See no. 78).

¹¹⁹ The chapel of Gilton or Kilton alias Inchebrislane belonged to the Cistercian Monastery of Valle Salutis, Baltinglass, in 1275, which had Magna Grangia here in 1531 (*Crede Mihi*; *Repert. Virid.*)

Branganstowne is a corruption of Brannockstown which according to Alen "was dedicated to St. Sylvester and granted to the Economy of St. Patrick's; it was the vill and church under the name of Technabretnach, parcel of the possessions of St. Laurence" (O'Toole) (*Repert. Virid.*). It is mentioned

*Capella de Balleboght.*¹²⁰ Tadeus Cor curatus. John Bath a reading minister. *Capella reparata. Spectat ad Ballymore.*

*Tipper.*¹²¹ Walterus Yonge curatus, a reading minister. *Ecclesia et cancella bene. Liber communis et sepulter latin.*

*Henningsstowne.*¹²²

DECANATUS DE BRAY

*Vicaria Bray.*¹²³ Moritius Birne Vicarius, a reading minister. Ashpoole fermor for . . . the Chancell. *Ecclesia et cancella bene.*

after Cell Comegan (Killkevin of the Ballymore district, no 121) in the list of 1179, and may be taken as of this district. There is another Brannockstown (Walshe's town) near Kilgobban, south Co. Dublin, with which Alen (*Register*) confuses it. In 1192 Inchbrislane and Brannockstown were granted with Domnachmor (Yagoe) to St. Patrick's. Vesterstown (Sylvesterstown) near Nicholstown belonged to Brannockstown. Probably the *na Brethnach* refers to some of the Cambrian missionaries who came over to help to spread the Gospel in the 5th or 6th century. The dedication to St. Sylvester, one of the companions of Palladius in Donard, is significant. (Shearman, *Loca Patriciana*, 153).

¹²⁰ Balleboght or Dunboch (Dunboke) was on the archbishop's manor of Ballimor and near that town. At the union of the dioceses of Dublin and Glendaloch in 1216 it remained in the hands of the regular canons of the Greater Church of Glendaloch (*Repert. Virid.*), namely, the canons of All Hallows who received a grant of lands and churches of Glendaloch. After that time the advowson of the parochial church belonged to the prior of that Abbey. Then the archbishop claimed the tithes as being within his manor along with the chapel of Lechoban or Lechohan by the stream called the Sigen.

¹²¹ Alen calls it "now popularly the deaconal prebend of Tipper outside the Cross [of the archbishop] and within the liberty of Kildare." Anciently it was called Kilkevin, and is quite distinct from Tipperkevin. In the taxation of 1227 it is called "the prebend of Kilkevin alias Tipper." In 1275 it is called Kilkevin, but in 1294 and after it bears the name Typr. (Tipperkevin is mentioned for the first time as prebendal in 1294). The townland of Tipper is near Naas, whereas Tipperkevin is in the manor of Ballimor. There is a place called Tober N.E. of Dunlavan which in 1275 had a church belonging to the nuns of Grace Dieu (*Repert. Virid.*) The ruins of the church are in the graveyard at Tober House, and a spring is adjacent, the source of the river Griese. (*Journ. Kildare Arch. Soc.*, VII, 228).

¹²² Henningsstown is probably a misreading for Villa Reysin or Reysinstown which was one of the five chapels subservient to Rathmore. The others were, Killohan, St. Catherine's (Tachwarech, vulgarly Agarret), Kilpatrick, and Kilbride.

The churches in this deanery which became extinct between 1531 and 1615 are Rathallagh, Crehelp, Brannockstown, Dunboke, Villa Walens, Kilkevin, Aggaret, Kilhele, Comminstown, Tullachfergus, Kilpatrick and Kilbride.

¹²³ The churches of Bre (Bri) are first mentioned in 1173 when Walter

*Rectoria Deleganie.*¹²⁴ Johannes Carter Rector. Willelmus Cornewall curatus, a reading minister. Cancellaria ruinosa. Willelmus Fitzwilliam obligatur ad edificationem.

de Riddlesford, having founded the convent of Graney, Co. Kildare, granted it the right of patronage of all the churches throughout his barony of Bre. The church of Bre is first mentioned in the list of 1275. Alen says it stood near the chapel of the Augustinian friars of Dublin and was called from ancient times the parochial church of Deriskal (Doire-scail ?) with appendant chapels (*Repert. Virid.*). The appendant chapels were Derran and Killosarn. Derran was Derdac in 1173 ; Dervau in 1275 ; Dernauth Terran in 1302 ; Derran or Harghan in 1531 ; and Doran or Hartain in 1729 and 1746. Mention is made among rents of Bray in 1284 of the cottages of Derdach and of a tenement under the castle. The castle stood north of the river near present Bray bridge and in Little Bray. (Hence Castle Street). That is clearly the site of the ancient church of Derdach (Der-teach), the house of penance or oratory. Anglo-Norman attempts at interpreting the name and copyists' attempts at spelling it have led to the various forms of the name, but the Der is apparent throughout. The church of Bree was on the south side of the river where the present St. Paul's stands. Killosaran (Killossory) is the Kylmasarny, Killespykesarne, and Killesbuiquesarne mentioned as aliases for the townland of Killarney in the Pembroke estate deeds (nos. 83, 137, 210, 212) (Scott, *Stones of Bray*). A Saran, bishop, is commemorated at January 13, and March 1 (*Martyrol. Tallaght*). The old graveyard with some foundations and a curious rude cross is on the top of Fairy Hill. (Ordnance Survey Letters).

¹²⁴ The annalists mention at 1021 a great slaughter on Sitriuc, son of Aulaf, and the Danes of Dublin by Ugaire, son of Dunlang, King of Leinster, at Dergnae Mo Goroc (S. Mogoroci) in Ui Briuin Cualann (*AFM* ; *ATig.* ; *AU*). The last gives the name as Deilgne but *r* and *l* are interchangeable) At December 23 is commemorated : "Moghorog of Deirgne son of Brachan i.e. King of Britain, son of Brachameoc. Dina, daughter of the Saxon King, was his mother, and the mother of nine other saints." (*Martyrol. Donegal*). Mo-Canoc of Kilmacanoge is said to have been his brother. A Mochorog is associated with Holy Trinity church, Glendaloch, and gave the last sacraments to St. Kevin in 618. The church of Delganey was a rectory and mother church and the principal in the whole barony of Rathdown. The king had the patronage in 1403 (*Pipe Rolls*, 4 Kal. June), but Alen says it was in his own hands in 1531 (*Repert. Virid.*). It had five appendant chapels, Kilbride, and Templecarrig certainly and probably also Glencapill, Kilmacher, and Glasmolyn. Among the ruins of the church lies the fragment of a cross inscribed : *Or Do Dicu ocus Maelodran saiv.* (Pray for Dicu and Maelodran the Wright). The rude granite stone is rather like the stem of a cross than the usual sepulchral slab (Petrie, *Christian Inscriptions*, pp. 61, 62). Mention is made in the Glendaloch list of 1179 of Cellgnoe which is possibly a misreading of Deirgne (Deilgne) (Cellgnoe is unidentifiable), otherwise the omission of Deirgne is inexplicable. It is rendered Deirgne in Strongbow's charter to Glendaloch in 1173.

*Vicaria Novum Castrum Mc Kennagan.*¹²⁵ Willelmus Cornewall Vicarius. Willelmus Cornewall a reading minister. Ecclesia et cancella reparantur cum libris.

*Stagonil.*¹²⁶ Mr. Burn minister and preacher. Ecclesia et cancella reparatur.

*Vicaria Rathmichell.*¹²⁷ Henricus Sheppeard curatus.

*Kilcoyle.*¹²⁸ Willelmus Cornewall. Ecclesia et cancella ruinosa

¹²⁵ The New Castle was built about 1190 to guard the *Via Regia*, the coast road between Bray and Wicklow, against the Irish. The crown had reserved two cantreds for this purpose, and St. Lorcan Ua Tuathail, in 1179, arranged that the district be included in the diocese of Dublin though Senchill ten miles further north, and inland, was included in the diocese of Glendaloch. The castle was built a few miles east of Ceallachadh Driegnig (Church of the Thorn Field) mentioned in the Dublin list of 1179. A church for the garrison was built at New Castle (on the land of Mac Kilegan (Mac Kynegan) and was granted by Archbishop Comyn to the nuns of Grace Dieu (c. 1190). It was dedicated to St. Catherine. The two churches were united and granted to Grace Dieu. Between 1439 and 1451 Cellachadh Driegnig seems to have gone out of use. (Ronan, in *Journ. R.SAI*, Dec. 1933, pp. 172-181).

¹²⁶ Stagonil (Tigh Chonaill) stood about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Powerscourt House and was also called Teampal-Bechan. On May 26th is commemorated Becan of Tigh Chonaill in *Ui Briuin Cualann (Martyrol. Donegal.)*. It had originally subservient to it Kilrothery, Kilcrony, Kilbride, and Templecarrig, and was one of the original prebends of 1192 in St. Patrick's. Tech Gonaill is mentioned in the Glendaloch list of 1179.

¹²⁷ Rathmichill is mentioned in the Dublin list of 1179 and was separated from Senchill (diocese of Glendaloch) by an old road that was evidently the diocesan boundary. It was made a prebend of St. Patrick's about 1227. An important manor and castle of the archbishop were erected in the district, the manor and castle of Senchill. Rathmichill was evidently an important centre in pagan times, and the family name seems to have been Mac Tail. Traces of earthworks exist above the church enclosure. The church had a round tower, and was surrounded by a caiseal enclosing community buildings. Several slabs with concentric markings, a large holed stone, a granite font, and the base of a cross have been found here. Recently one of the two crosses of Killtuc was erected here: it probably originally existed here. Rathmichil presents an admirable antiquarian study. Before the Danish invasion it was probably the most important religious community in south Co. Dublin. Nearby stood Tullagh-na-nescop mentioned in the *Life of St. Brigid*, which was probably an older foundation but superseded by Rathmichil. This whole district suffered considerably at the hands of the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes from 1278 onwards.

¹²⁸ A Cell Comgailt is mentioned immediately before Cillachadh Driegnig in the Dublin list of 1179, and the church is called Kilcowl by Archbishop Comyn in 1190. (*Alen's Register*, fol. 472). Its extensive ruins are interesting. It was a mother church with 4 chapels, Kilfernock, Kilpeder (Kilfeder), Kilpatrick, and Ballienan (Ballygannon). It is called Kilcohul in the

*Kilroderý spectat ad Stagonil.*¹²⁹ Mr. Burn.

*Kilmakinoge.*¹³⁰ Moritius Birne curatus.

*Connogh.*¹³¹ Spectat ad Bray et nuper (?) cure inservit. Ecclesia et cancella bene. Liber communis.

*Tullogh.*¹³² Owinus Ellis curatus, a reading minister. Ecclesia et cancella bene.

list of 1216.

¹²⁹ Kilroderý (*ridire*, knight) is called Ballinrodraich in the Glendaloch list of 1179 and Roderi in the Dublin list of 1216. It was subservient originally to Tech Chonaill, and is believed to have stood in the old graveyard in Kilruddery demesne.

¹³⁰ Canoc of Kilmehenoc (alias Kilmakinocke) is said to have been a brother of Mogorog and one of the many missionaries who came from Wales in the 6th century and erected churches in the diocese of Dublin. The church is mentioned in the grant of Strongbow of 1173 to Glendaloch as Cell Mothenoc in the territory of Mogilla Mocholm Og. (roughly S. Co. Dublin and N. Co. Wicklow). Alen knew nothing about it in 1531.

¹³¹ Connogh is evidently the popular Old Connacht beside Little Bray, near the village of Old Connacht. The ancient church was a small oratory. Another church stood further up the Glen. In Strongbow's charter of 1173 to Glendaloch there is mention of Glen Muneri between Cell Adagair and Deirgne, in the land of Mo Gilla Mocholmog; the glen and the situation agree with the position of Old Connacht. It is called Ballymanny alias Mouncton. Originally it was probably Glen Umerin (Glen of the little hollow). The Martyrology of Tallaght commemorates there at July 21 Sillan Glinn Munire. Possibly the name Ballymanny (Mouncton) may be due to Sillan, the monk of Glenmunire. In the land of Mo Gilla Mocholmog there is also mention in 1173 of Cell Escoip Silleain, and in the Calendars of O'Gorman and Donegal of Sillan of Dunmore in Ui Briuin Cuallann. In 1275 Glenmunire received the shortened form of Clunmine (*Crede Mihi*; *gleann* and *cluain* were interchangeable names in the district. Glenmunire, Glenmunder, Dunmore and Clunmine seem to be renderings of Glen Umerin.) The stone at Ballyman is an example of the combination on the one monument of the fish-bone and the cup-and-centrecircle designs, together with incisions at right angles to the medial band; all three of which are found on separate leacs at Rathmichil. It forms the lintel of the only window in the south wall of the church, having been placed there with its inscribed face downwards during a 13th century restoration of the building. Old Connacht seems to be a late rendering of *Sean Conoch* which is also rendered by Shanganagh.

¹³² Tullogh or Tully is Tulach na n-escop of 1179. In the *Life of Brigid* it is narrated: "Once upon a time guests came to Brigit: noble and pious were they, even the seven bishops who are on the hill (Tulach) in the east of Leinster;" and again, "The seven bishops came out of Hui Briuin Cualann from Telach na-n-Espac." (*BLism*, 1637, 1680). Apparently Tulach was at this time an important monastery, and the visits and the dedication of the

Kilternan.¹³³ No curate, no bookes, sequestratur.

Clonekine alias Grange.¹³⁴ Owinus Ellis curatus. Ecclesia et cancella bene.

Daulke.¹³⁵ Idem Ellis curatus.

church to St. Brigid point to some relationship to Brigid's monastery. Possibly the christians of Dubh Linn and of the present south Co. Dublin owe more to Brigid of Kildare and to Mac Tail of Kilcullen than has been generally acknowledged. As to the bishops, it is scarcely probable that they were consecrated bishops, but rather chorepiscopi, like the vast majority of the early so-called bishops. They were administrators of districts, much like the later archdeacons.

St. Lorcan Ua Tuathail confirmed the church in 1178 to Holy Trinity. Like its neighbour Rathmichil it suffered much at the hands of the Danes, but in the early 12th century a church was raised on the foundations of the original one, the chancel of which alone remains. Some important crosses seem to date from the 11th or 12th century. Two inscribed *leacs* are of special interest, and have been the subject of much learned discussion. One has concentric circles with trunnions and central straight lines; possibly a rudimentary cross, a development from the early sepulchral *leac* to the free-standing cross, and so of early 8th century. The other is a rectangular *leac* with wheelcross in low relief. (*Proc. RIA.*, X. pt. p. 341; *Journ. R.SAI.*, 1901, p. 142).

¹³³ Though Tighearnán appears in many martyrologies, and there are many of the name, the name of this church would appear to have been Charain. The name Ballencharain comes almost immediately after Tulach na n-escop in the Dublin list of 1179. The church is plain quadrangle with square-headed doorway in west gable, to which 13th century additions have been made, namely, of pointed doorway in south wall and round-headed light in the east wall (*Journ. R.SAI.*, 1891, p. 699). An extremely rude baptismal font lies in the ruins, and a cromleac, "one of the finest in Europe," stands nearby. (*Ordnance Survey Letters*, pp. 9, 22; Borlase, *Dolmens of Ireland*, II, 388). The church and lands belonged to St. Mary's Abbey, probably granted by the Mac Gilla Mocholomog, the lord of the district. The church, a chapel of St. Mary's Abbey, does not appear in the lists of 1275 and 1531. In 1544, after the dissolution of the religious houses, the king was seized of the church, chapel, or rectory of Kilternan, and subsequently granted the reversion to Edward Bassent, dean of St. Patrick's.

¹³⁴ Cluainchenn is mentioned in the Dublin list of 1179. It was confirmed by St. Lorcan Ua Tuathail, as *Cluaincoein*, to Holy Trinity. The ancient church was dedicated to St. Fintain, but the name of an adjoining land, Mimoge, points to a Mo-aed-og as a missionary here. A bullan, an ancient well (in good preservation), two primitive crosses, and a square baptismal font are still to be found here. The cill is similar in many ways to St. Kevin's church in Glendaloch, and about the same age, 6th century. At the suppression, the lands and church were granted to the new dean of Christ Church, and the district became known as Dean's Grange.

¹³⁵ In the Dublin list of 1179 the place is called by its ancient name Deilg

Kilgoban.¹³⁶ Spectat ad Archidiaconum Dublin. Curatus Robertus Poul minister legens. Ecclesia et cancella ruinosa.

Carragh Brennan.¹³⁷ Nullus curatus comparuit, ergo sequestratur.

Killeigh cura.¹³⁸ Moritius Burne curatus.

Ballelelaghoure alias Leystowne.¹³⁹

Inis (thorn island) but in 1216 it is called the island of Dalkeia (Danish, *Dalk-Ei*). The ancient cill of the island was dedicated to St. Begnet, Virgin. Interesting also are the ruins of the cill in the town (dedicated to the same saint) to which a nave was added (12-13 cent.). A cup-and-concentric-circles stone, with Latin wheel cross, still exists here. It is a valuable link between the old Rathdown leacs and the free standing crosses of the district. The church, after several changes, was granted in the middle 13th century, to Holy Trinity, and at the dissolution was assigned to the dean.

¹³⁶ The cill of Gobban, part of Taney, was granted to the archdeacon of Dublin. The tithes extended over Jamestown.

¹³⁷ Carraic-Brennan, alias Monkstown, formed portion of the grant to St. Mary's Abbey. The ancient cill was dedicated to St. Mochonna, probably he of Inispatrick. The Cistercians built a castle here, with surrounding wall for the protection of their tenants and possessions, and a castle at Bullock for the protection of the fisheries and for over-seas travellers landing at Dalkey. The possessions fell into the king's hands at the suppression.

¹³⁸ Killeigh is probably meant for Killiney, Cill-inghen-Lenin in Ui Briuin Cualann, namely, Druigen, Euigen, Luicill, Macha, and Riomthach, who are commemorated there at 6 March (*Martyrol. Donegal*). They were the children of Leinin, son of Gannchu, i.e. the sisters of Brigit, daughter of Leinin . . . She was of the race of Aenghus, son of Mogh Nuadhat. Brigit is specially commemorated on the same day. This seems to mean that she was the head of the religious community there. She was the sister of St. Colman of Cloyne (d. c. 600). Some of the sisters very likely were trained in the religious life at St. Brigid's monastery, Kildare. Kilbride, near Kilcrony, in Bray deanery, may have been founded by Brigid of Killiney. The cill at Killiney is mentioned in the list of 1179, and was one of the churches confirmed by St. Lorcan Ua Tuathail to Holy Trinity. It formed part of the dean's possessions after the suppression. The cill is a most interesting structure, 6th century, of nave and chancel, with later aisle. A Latin cross is cut in relief on the soffit of the lintel of the western doorway. The church apparently was blessed for the nuns by some important ecclesiastic, probably from Tulach na n-escop, who marked the lintel with a cross. The district seems to have been of great importance in pagan times; the cill stands on the site of an ancient rath that contained a cairn, and pagan burial places (Druid's Judgment Seat at Killiney, and cromleac at Shangannagh) still exist.

¹³⁹ The names given are intended for Baile-na-lobhar alias Leperstown (corruptly, Leopardstown). The house and land belonged to St. Stephen's Hospital (no. 47).

The churches of this deanery which became extinct between 1531 and 1615 are Shankill, Stillorgan, Kilcrony, Kilbride, Carrick, Kilfernock and Killeger,

DECANATUS SANCT SALMON ALIAS LEIXLIP.

Leixlip.¹⁴⁰ Impropriata. Thomas Keatinge curatus. Thomas Keatinge a reading minister. Ecclesia et cancella in bono statu cum libris etc.

Vicaria Kildroght.¹⁴¹ Willelmus Waters Vicarius, a reading minister. Ecclesia et cancella bene cum libris.

Kildowan.¹⁴² Willelmus Waters curatus. Sequestratur. Ecclesia et cancella ruinosa.

¹⁴⁰ Leixlip (Danish *Laxhlaup*, Salmon Leap) is *Saltus Salmonis* in Anglo-Norman documents; hence baronies of North and South Salt. The name of the deanery, given above, 'Sanct Salmon' is clearly ridiculous. The Ostman territory of Dyflinarski extended to Leixlip. The territory of the deanery of Salmon Leap was included in Ui Faolain (of the Ui Bruin family) and formed portion of the Glendaloch possessions. In Strongbow's confirmation to the Abbey in 1173 mention is made of Lathrach na Broen, Cell Chemili, and Tigmochnusa in Arusna (*Crede Mihi*, p. 46), and, in the list of 1179, Tech Tua, Lathrach Briuin, Tech Cumni, and Leth (? Tech) Confie belong to the Abbey. Strongbow gave to his young friend, Adam de Hereford, the greater portion of north Kildare. About 1200, William Piro, bishop of Glendaloch, granted half of the church of Salmon Leap and half of the church of Confie and half of the church at Taghcumyny to St. Thomas's Abbey (*Reg. of St. Thomas's Abbey*, p. 290). They were granted entirely to the Abbey by Archbishop Tregury (1449-71). According to Alen, "Haec ecclesia modo Beatae Mariae de Lexlep primitus vocabatur de Harnia ut et Castellum inibi forte ab Herneo [*recte* Herveo] patruo Richardi Comitis." About 1219 de Peche granted land near Leixlip for a priory and church dedicated to St. Catherine to the Canons of St. Victor. Poor and oppressed with debts the priory and church were transferred to St. Thomas's Abbey in 1323.

¹⁴¹ Cill-droichead (Celbridge) was probably founded by St. Mo-Chua of Clondalkin. The Tigmochnusa of 1173 seems to refer to it. Land called "St. Magho his land" granted to the church of Kildrought is mentioned in an inquisition of Oct. 22, 1604 (*Journ. Kildare Arch. Soc.*, II, 324). Tradition associates a spring (pump in the street near the Mills) with Mochua and has inserted his name on the stone trough—*Tobar Mochua*. The old graveyard (at south end of town) is called "Tealane churchyard," probably from the old tigh or cill. Ruins of the east window, roundheaded with three lights, and portion of tower are still extant.

Two-thirds of the vicarage were granted to St. Thomas's Abbey by Archbishop de Loundres (1213-28) with the consent of Thomas Hereford, for the reception of guests and of the poor. (*Reg. of St. Thomas's Abbey*, p. 287).

¹⁴² The name is Killadouan in 1275 (*Crede Mihi*) but in the taxation of 1294 it is Kyldonane (*Christ Church Deeds*, no. 150). Possibly it is Dundae-man Ua Faolain in the list of 1173. In a will of 1467 it is called "Ecclesia Sci Jacobi de Kylladowane" (*Reg. of Wills*, p. 5). It was im-

Castledillan.¹⁴³ Ecclesia waste.

Vicaria Straffan.¹⁴⁴ Willelmus Waters. Edward Piers a reading minister cum libris. Ecclesia et cancella bene reparantur.

Taghtoe.¹⁴⁵ The maiour of Dublin fermor. Sequestratur.

Vicaria Larabrin.¹⁴⁶ Thomas Keatinge curatus. Thomas Keatinge a reading minister. Ecclesia et cancella bene.

propriated to St. Wolstan's priory. Henry Marlborough was its rector, 12 Richard II (1389). It was united to St. Wolstan's by Archbishop Talbot (1418-49) by consent of Robert Rochford.

¹⁴³ Castledillon, corrupted from Tristledelan which was itself a corruption of Diseart Iollathan; feast of Iollathan, 2 February (*Martyrol. Donegal*). The church was granted by Thomas de Hereford (c. 1200) to St. Thomas's Abbey. In 1271 William de Caversham granted Tristel Delane to St. Wolstan's for the support of three canons to celebrate there for the soul of his lady Margaret Lacy, formerly Countess of Lincoln (*Repert. Virid.*). In the churchyard, about one mile from Straffan, lies a limestone flag carved on both sides; on one side, figure of an ecclesiastic with inscription in French in Lombardic lettering; on the reverse, an eight-armed cross with fleur-de-lis terminals. The church is level with the ground, and probably consisted of nave and chancel.

¹⁴⁴ St. Patrick's of Straffan was incorporated in the Hospital of St. John outside Newgate along with its perpetual vicarage, c. 1250, by Robert de Capella, lord of Straphan (*Reg. St. John's Hospital*, nos. 321ff.). In the pontificate of Boniface IX the vicarage was suppressed and united to the Hospital. Alen, after 134 years and with much labour and expense, restored the vicarage to its original state in 1531 (*Repert. Virid.*). The ruins of the church are still in the graveyard.

¹⁴⁵ Tech Tua is in the Glendaloch list of 1179. Tua is commemorated on December 22nd. "Tua mac hUa Roida idem et Ultan Tighe-Tua" (*Martyrol. Tallaght*). "This is the Ultan Tua (Ultan the Silent) who used to put a stone in his mouth in the time of Lent so that he might not speak at all" (*Martyrol. Donegal*). Again: "May the prayers of Tua protect me, Itarnasc who spoke not" (*Felire of Oengus*): "Ultan Tua, and Iotharnaise, two saints who are (buried or venerated) at Claonach (Clane) i.e., a church which is in Ui Faelain, in Leinster" (*Martyrol. Donegal*). Maurice FitzGerald, 2nd Baron Offaly, grandson of the Maurice who received the lands of Maynooth from Strongbow, was patron of the church, and with the consent of Archbishop Luke (1248) united it to the Priory of All Saints. Tech-Tua was called, in 1531, Tachto (*Repert. Virid.*); it is now known as Taptoe. The mayor of Dublin in 1615 was Richard Browne (*Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin*).

¹⁴⁶ Laithreach na Briuin was part of the possessions of Glendaloch in 1173. A branch of the Ui Faelain took the name of Ui Briuin in the early 11th century. Laithreach was probably a site or dwelling of the Ui Briuin. The church evidently existed in 1173. St. Mary's Maynooth was probably built by Gerald, baron of Offaly, son of (the first) Maurice FitzGerald, before 1203, the year in which Gerald died. Gerald had also finished the castle

Donacumper.¹⁴⁷ Thomas Keatinge curatus. Thomas Keatinge a resident minister. *Ecclesia et cancella bene reparantur cum libris.*

DECANATUS DE OUMURTHEY.

Athy.¹⁴⁸ Thomas Hughes, a reading minister. *Ecclesia et capella bene reparantur.*

Castlereban.¹⁴⁹ *Ecclesia bene, cancella ruinosa. Idem Walterus Dungan fermarius.*

there begun by Maurice (1176). Laraghbryan became subservient to St. Mary's. Earl Gerald (d. 1513) began the College (Chantry) of Maynooth, and his son Earl Gerald rebuilt the church of St. Mary's for the College (1518) and united Laraghbryan to it, the vicar of the latter becoming the sub-master. These arrangements were not to interfere with the prebendary or vicar of Maynooth as canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral (prebend erected in 1248). Maynooth church is not mentioned in the above list of 1615. It probably went into ruins soon after the siege of Maynooth in 1535. It was rebuilt by the Earl of Cork in 1632 at a cost of £120. The earl married his daughter, Joan Boyle, to George, 16th Earl of Kildare, whose wardship and marriage he had bought from the Duchess of Lennox for £6,600 (Diary of Earl of Cork).

¹⁴⁷ Donacumper means probably the Church at the Confluence (of the Shinkeean stream and the Liffey). It was incorporated with the priory of St. Wolstan's. The old church was apparently enlarged in the 13th century, and again in the 14th century. The ruins show it to have consisted of nave, chancel, and chapel, with a tower at the west end. In the side chapel was the vault of the Alens (relatives of the archbishop) one of whom, Sir John, received the lands and advowsons of St. Wolstan's, Donacumper, and Kildrought in 1536.

The churches of 1531 not mentioned in above list are:—Confie, Stacumni, and Domnachmore.

¹⁴⁸ The parochial church of Athy (*Ath I*) was granted to the priory of St. Thomas the Martyr when founded by Richard de St. Michael, Lord of Ryban, in 1253. The priory was of the Hospitallers of St. John, the Crutched or Crossed friars. It stood on the west side of the Barrow, and included in its precincts that part of the town called St. John's. (*Journ. Kildare Arch. Soc.*, I, 57-70).

¹⁴⁹ The land of Reban was portion of the dowry of Eva, youngest daughter of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, and granddaughter of Strongbow. It was granted to Richard de St. Michael, who was created Baron of Reban and built the two castles of Woodstock and Reban (c. 1253) on the west bank of the Barrow. The church was dedicated to St. Fintan and is also called the church of "Fasagh Rebane" (Gilbert, *Chart. St. Mary's, Dublin*, II, 90). Its locality is a fassagh or waste land, and is now called Churchtown. Some ruins of the old church still exist, and an incised plain cross and square granite font with perforation lie in the chancel. The church of St. Fintan of Reban was granted by Archbishop de Loundres (c. 1219) to St.

Kilberry.¹⁵⁰ Ecclesia et cancella ruinosa. Idem.

Vicaria Nicholstowne.¹⁵¹ Thomas Hughes, resident minister. Ecclesia et cancella bene.

Vicaria Tankerdstowne.¹⁵² Nullus comparuit ergo sequestratur. Nicholaus Walker of Athye. Church ruined.

Vicaria Kilcrae.¹⁵³ Thomas Keatinge. Ecclesia et cancella bene. Sequestratur.

Grange Rosenolwan. Nullus curatus ergo fructus sequestratur. Ecclesia et cancella ruinosa.

Belan.¹⁵⁴ Olyver Beelinge a reading minister. Ecclesia et capella ruinosa.

Vicaria Castledermot.¹⁵⁵ Henricus Welsh. Henricus Welsh a reading minister resident. Miler Foy for the parishioners. Sequestratur.

Mary's Abbey (*ibid.* I, 182). The Hospital in Athy lay within the parish of Reban. Reban is probably the Ardmacreban of the list of 1173 as a moat lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the Castle. The church lay about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south-west of the moat (*Journ. Kildare Arch. Soc.*, II, 167).

¹⁵⁰ The church of Kilberry lay on the east of the Barrow, 3 miles north of Athy. There is a Tobberara on the townland of Tyrrelstown where a 'patrun' was held on June 24, St. John's Day. The church was granted in 1219 to form the 'dignity' of the dean of St. Patrick's (*Dignitas Decani*, fol. 192; Mason, *St. Patrick's Cathedral*, 26).

¹⁵¹ This church is also called de Villa Nicolai Walensis, near Dollardstown.

¹⁵² The church of Villa Tankard, in the barony of Ballyadams, dedicated to St. Thomas, and on the west of the Barrow, was granted to St. Thomas's Abbey by Osbert son of Tankard with the consent of William Bishop of Glendaloch (c. 1200, *Repert. Virid*; *Reg. of St. Thomas's Abbey*, pp. 151-52). The place was called later Ballentankard (*Fiants*, Elizabeth, no. 1699).

¹⁵³ Kilkea is said to be Cill Caoide or Mo-Catoc (feast 12th December). There is a 'Domnac Caoide' at Donadea, barony of Ikeathy, north Co. Kildare (Shearman, *Loca Patriciana*, p. 223). The church of Kilkea consisted of nave, chancel, Lady chapel and mortuary chapel, the nave being the original portion. (*Journ. Kildare Arch. Soc.*, III, 244; V, 121). It was granted to the convent of Graney (*Repert. Virid.*).

¹⁵⁴ Belan is midway between Kilkea Castle and Moone Abbey. The name is said to be *bith-lann*. (See AFM, *ad an.* 976). The church, said to have been founded by St. Patrick, shows nave and chancel, and has an octagonal granite font with perforation. St. Patrick's Well lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. of churchyard. Bythelan was impropriated to the priory of Connall (*Repert. Virid.*).

¹⁵⁵ At June 21 is commemorated Diarmaid, grandson of Aodh Roin, Bishop of Disert Diarmada in Leinster. He is of the race of Fiatach Finn, monarch of Erin (*Martyrol. Donegal*). He was an anchorite and a distin-

*Grany.*¹⁵⁶ *Idem.*

guished doctor and died in 823 (AFM). The church occupies first place in the Glendaloch list of 1179, and is probably the Cell na manach in *Úi Muiredaig*, first in the list of 1173. In early Anglo-Norman times the church was appropriated to the nuns of Graney along with its two dependent chapels of Monedrine de Kynmoy and de Villa Heywood (*Repert. Virid; Crede Mihi.*). The ruins of the old abbey existed up to the early 19th century; the only remnant today is the beautiful romanesque west doorway with chevron decoration. Portion of the abbey is incorporate in the protestant church. The Round Tower and two High Crosses, of exceptional importance, still stand. The principal granite crosses of Leinster are at Castledermot and Moone. Their symbolic iconography resembles that of the Roman sarcophagi of the 5th century rather than the developed form of the 8th century. These crosses belong to the 9th century, possibly to the 8th. If there were any predecessors to this type in Leinster (5-9 cent.) they are lost. On the Castledermot crosses Christ in long robe is represented within the circle, and on either side are the lance and sponge, whilst in the arms of the cross are David playing his harp and the sacrifice of Isaac. Other subjects represented are Daniel in the den of lions, miracle of loaves and fishes, Noah and the ark, Jacob and the angel etc. A rude circular granite font has been removed to the Franciscan 'abbey' for safety. (*Journ. Kildare Arch. Soc.*, I, 361 seq; *Journ. RSI*, 1892, p. 67; Grose, *Antiquities of Ireland*, II, 43; M. Stokes, in *Journ. Kildare Arch. Soc.*, I, 281; *High Crosses*, p. 5).

A Franciscan friary was founded here probably by Edward I and Walter Riddlesford before 1247; in that year Henry III issued a mandate to John Fitzgeoffrey, justiciary of Ireland, to cause the friars minor of Tristledermot to have 15 marks of the king's gift (*Cal. Doc. Ire.*, I, 429). Three interesting tombstones are in the Lady chapel; two with floreated cross, and the third with eight-pointed cross, probably of early 16th century (*Journ. Kildare Arch. Soc.*, II, 379). Walter Riddlesford (in the reign of King John) also founded here a priory of Crutched Friars.

¹⁵⁶ The place is called after the river Graney (*greannaidhe*, gravelly or sandy) and lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Castle Dermot at the foot of Knockpatrick hill. In 1173, the surrounding country, the lands of the sons of O'Tuathail, was granted (with Bray manor) to Walter de Riddelsford, an Anglo-Norman knight and Baron of Bray, by Strongbow. About 1200 Walter founded at Graney a convent of the Blessed Virgin for the canonesses of the order of St. Augustine which was confirmed by Innocent III in 1207. Walter granted it the right of patronage of all the churches of his barony of Bree and the tithes of his mill there, as well as the tenths of meat and drink of his table. Other Anglo-Normans granted the convent other rectories and possessions.

At the Inquisitions held, after its suppression, in 1538, the prioress, Egidia Wale or Wall, was seised of the convent and precincts with 100 messuages, and 20 carucates (ploughlands of 120 acres each) in Grane and Little Grane (*alias* Granevegg), Little Davietson (*alias* Ballygruvegg), Plankeston (*alias* Plonkiston, *alias* Ballysowke), Brodeston (*alias* Ballywrode), Horganstown (*alias* Ballyorgan), and Cabrigeston. She also held the rectories and churches of Castledermot, Kilkaa, Killelan, and Ballycutland (Co. Kildare), Donabate,

Killelan.¹⁵⁷ Thomas Hughes.

Moone.¹⁵⁸ Edward East minister and preacher. Ecclesia et cancella bene cum libris.

Temolinge.¹⁵⁹ Idem. Ecclesia et cancella bene.

Kylmacud (Co. Dublin), and Bree (Co. Wicklow) in the diocese of Dublin, and other churches and rectories in the dioceses of Leighlin, Ferns and Cork.

Lord Leonard Gray, marshal of the army in Ireland, was created Viscount Graney in 1536, and, in 1538, as lord deputy, obtained a grant of the convent's possessions. Sir Anthony St. Leger succeeded him in the grant in 1542 at a rent of 66s. 8d. and the service of one twentieth of a knight's fee. In 1548 he leased the lands of Edward Staples, bishop of Meath, and several clerics. The church was out of repair in 1615, and the tithes were sequestrated; the same was true of it in 1630. Extensive ruins of the convent were observed by Richard Pococke in his *Diary of his Tour through Ireland* in 1753, but by 1830 they had been demolished. Only small portions of the walls now remain. (Ronan, *Reformation in Dublin*, 159; Walter Fitzgerald, in *Journ. Kildare Arch. Soc.*, VII, 380; Archdall, *Monasticon Hibern.* II, 258).

¹⁵⁷ Killelan is called Kilgelan in the lists of 1275 and 1531, and Cill Fhaolain in Mac Eochaidh's poem (*Leabhar Branach*) on the predatory excursions of Aodh O Broin (d. 1579) and is locally pronounced Killaylan (*Ord. Survey Letters*). An appendant chapel of Moone, it was granted by Archbishop de Loundres (1213-1228) to the convent of Graney (*Repert. Virid.*; *Crede Mihi*).

¹⁵⁸ Moone, i.e., Moen-Cholm-Chille: Moen, id est a moenia murorum aedificia. Colm founded Moen (*BLism.*, p. 177; *Martyrol. Donegal*, at June 9). It is called Moen in the Glendaloch list of 1179. The existing remains are church with square tower (probably built by the Fitzgeralds) and High Cross (with fragments of other crosses). The High Cross (c. 9th cent.) is similar to the Castledermot crosses. Over Christ in the circle is a fish (*ichthus*). Other subjects represented are the twelve apostles, five loaves and two fishes, Adam and Eve, flight into Egypt, and various animals (symbols). The representations of SS. Anthony and Paul of Egypt point to Coptic influence (*BLism, Life of St. Colmchille*). There is also in the graveyard a holed stone cross, and adjacent the Well of Colm. In 1227 Archbishop de Loundres granted the church with appendant chapels to the Economy of St. Patrick's (*Dignitas Decani*, fol. 27; Mason, *St. Patrick's Cathedral*, 73, 106).

¹⁵⁹ Tachmolyn of 1275 is Tachemolynbeg in 1531 (*Repert. Virid.*; *Crede Mihi*). It was called beg to distinguish it from the mother house in Carlow. Moling Luachra (Kerry), bishop and confessor of Tigh Moling, of the race of Cathaoir Mor, died June 17, 696. (*Martyrol. Donegal*; *Journ. Kildare Arch. Soc.*, II, 414). The church was granted to a convent of Augustinian canonesses founded by Robert, son of Richard Baron of Norraght, who placed there his niece Lecelina as prioress under the title of abbess by the authority of Archbishop Comyn (1181-1212; *Repert. Virid.*). An ancient sculptured stone (said to be of the 12th century) of knight in armour, is supposed to

*Vicaria Norraghmore.*¹⁶⁰ Eduardus East. Minister and preacher resident. *Ecclesia et cancella reparantur.*

*Kilcullen.*¹⁶¹ Patricius Maguyr. Walterus Dungan fermarius. *Cancella ruinosā, ecclesia bene.*

be of the above Robert, and to be the oldest monumental effigy in Ireland. (*Journ. Kildare Arch. Soc.*, I, 132).

¹⁶⁰ Narraghmore is called Foracha church in the Glendaloch list of 1179, and Norragh Patrick by Alen (*Repert. Virid.*). Forrach is an assembly place. The full name would be *An Fharrach-mhor-Phadraig*. From various grants the district seems to have been a forest (*Reg. St. Thomas's Abbey*, p. 228). Robert Fitz Richard received the lands from Strongbow (before 1176), and granted the church with the chapels of Knockston *alias* Crokeston and Inch Mac Wither to the Convent of Timolinbeg with the consent of the then bishop of Glendaloch (*Repert. Virid.*). The church was dedicated to St. Patrick. On the summit of high ground at Lipstown ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile from Narraghmore village) stands a cross, over 6ft. high, with head ringed but not pierced. An ancient granite perforated font also exists. (*Journ. Kildare Arch. Soc.*, VII, 262).

¹⁶¹ Cell Culind (church of the holly) is mentioned in the Glendaloch list of 1179 and had as its first bishop Iserninus, the companion of St. Patrick. He is said to have been succeeded by Mac Tail (Eoghan of the *Uí Bairrche*) who was an artificer of Patrick (*Tripartite Life*, p. 25). Two other Mac Tails are commemorated at June 11 as of Cill Chuilliuin (*Felire of Oengus*). A Mac Tail of Cill Culind died in 548 (AU). One of the Mac Tails is identified with the church of St. Michil le Pole, Dublin, and referred to in the entry: "the foreigners deserted Athcliath (A.D. 937), i.e. Amlaoibh, son of Godfrey by the help of God and Mac Tail." (*Cog. GG.*, 283). Mac Tail would appear to have been the patron saint of Kilcullen. Malchus, bishop of Glendaloch (1179-1192), reciting a deed of Raymond Gros, patron of Kilculin, institutes the canons of Holy Trinity, Dublin, into the said church." (*Christ Church Deeds*, no. 7). Isabel, wife of William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke, granted to the same (c. 1200) one half of the tithes to sustain a canon, the other for providing linen cloths for the canons (*ib.* no. 13). The last bishop of the monastery is mentioned at 1030.

There are no traces of the ruins of the old church with its beautiful Irish-Romanesque doorway which was drawn by Petrie for Cromwell's *Excursions through Ireland*. Grose's *Antiquities* (II, 77) has a picture of the round tower and church, drawn about 1792. The tower is still between 30 or 40 ft. high; it was never more than 40 or 50 ft. high. Near the tower is a richly sculptured High Cross of the Castledermot-Moone type. (*Journ. Kildare Arch. Soc.*, I, 81 seq.; II, 440; M. Stokes, *High Crosses*, 438-46). There is also a slab with effigy of a knight in mail (14th century).

Of the 'New Abbey' or Franciscan friary, founded in 1486 by Roland FitzEustace, baron of Portlester, hardly a trace exists, though in 1782 considerable portions still stood (Austin Cooper, *Diary*). A chapel on the site was erected in 1786 out of the stones, and what was left was used in 1873 for a similar purpose. The slab of the altar tomb of the baron and his wife

Rectoria Uske.¹⁶² Pat Maguyr.

DECANATUS DE WICKLOE.

Vicaria Wickloe.¹⁶³ Brymiham. Richardus Brymigham Vicarius residens. *Ecclesia et cancella bene cum libris.*

Rectoria Inchboyne.¹⁶⁴ Roger Danby. *Ecclesia et cancella bene.*

Cura Glendelagh.¹⁶⁵ Nullus curatus. *Sequestrantur fructus. Ecclesia et cancella bene.*

with their effigies still exists. (*Journ. Kildare Arch. Soc.*, III, 301). Nearby is Tubber-Molinn.

¹⁶² *Ecclesia de Huske (Uisce)* is the Anglo-Norman rendering (*Repert. Virid.*; *Crede Mihi*). The Calf family (Vitalus, Veale) got the lands in early Anglo-Norman times, and Walter petitioned William Piro, the last bishop of Glendaloch (1192-1214), to grant the church and its chapels to the convent of Timolinbeg. It reverted to the Dublin archbishopric by the suppression of the lesser houses, in 1529 (*Repert. Virid.*).

Over 30 churches and smaller chapels, mostly founded by Anglo-Norman settlers and apparently supported by their heirs, became extinct in this deanery between 1531 and 1615.

¹⁶³ The ancient name of Wyklo (English) or Wykinglo (Danish) was Ostium Dee (BArmagh) or Inbhear Deaa (AFM, *ad an.* 835) and was in the territory of the Uí Deadha. The river Deaa is also called the Vartry and the Leitrim (Liatruim). Mantán, a companion of St. Patrick, and associated with Blaris or Lisburn (2nd March), gave his name to the church and district—Cellmantain (O'Hanlon). The church seems to have gone into decay early in the 15th century (*Archiv. Hib.*, II, app. ii, 1). Another church, St. Patrick's of Wykinglo, existed in 1275 (*Crede Mihi*) and is the one referred to above. The Franciscan friary, the ruins of which are still in the parish priest's grounds, was founded sometime before 1331, apparently by the Fitzgerald (Fitzmaurice, *Franciscan Province of Ireland*, 133-4; (*Journ. RSI*, Dec. 1928, 141-6).

¹⁶⁴ Baethine of Inis-Bothin is commemorated at 22nd May: "Ronan Fair's soul went to starry heaven with the man bright, prolific, Baethine Mac Findach." The *Lebhar Brecc* gloss on this reads: "Boethine son of Finda, i.e., of Inis Boethine in the west [*recte*, east] of Leinster, and Cred, daughter of Ronan, King of Leinster, was the mother of Boethine, and in Dal Messincorb moreover he was afterwards." (*Felire of Oengus*). To this place were brought at the close of the 6th century the relics of SS. Sylvester and Solinus, the presbyters left by Palladius in Domnacharda. The church, mentioned in the Glendaloch list of 1179, was made prebendal in 1322.

¹⁶⁵ This church of Glendaloch would seem to be the Cella Silve Salvatoris et Glanlorcan (*Inq. Cancell. Hib. Repert.*, 1604; *Reg. All Hallows*, p. 106), which was built or embellished by St. Lorcan Ua Tuathail (*Vita II.*, c.9), and is one of the best existing specimens of Irish Romanesque. It was here evidently that St. Lorcan abode with his monks.

Kilcoman, Balledonnel, Glenaly, Ranowe, Killeskin.¹⁶⁶ Capelle spectant ad Wickloe.

Vicaria Arkloe.¹⁶⁷ Tibbot Doyle, an ancient minister legens.

Cura Kilnowy.¹⁶⁸

Vicaria Inch.¹⁶⁹ Garret Kiroan, minister residens.

Kilgorman.¹⁷⁰ Tibbot Doyle.

Kilbride.¹⁷¹ Nullus curatus ergo sequestratur.

¹⁶⁶ Kilcolman is not mentioned in the list of 1275 unless it is disguised by misreading in Alisdornan. It is called in 1531 Kilculman.

Balidouenil is at Redcross. Glenaly is the Glenfadli of 1173, and, with Killuskey and Kilfy, was annexed to the archdeaconry of Glendaloch (1256-71) (*Crede Mihi*). Ranowe (Rath-Nui, present Rathnew) had as its patron saint Mernoc (Mo-Ernin-Og) who is commemorated in the Calendars at 18th August: "Ernin i.e. Mernoc of Rath-Naoi in Uí Garrchon, i.e. in the Fortharta of Leinster, and of Cill-draighnech in Uí Drona." He is probably the same as at Portmarnock (see no 59). Alen in a note gives: "Rathno alias of St. Brechan (*recte* Berchan) a mother church of Dromka" (*Crede Mihi*). Berchan is rather identified with Dromkay. A rudely formed baptismal font lies in the graveyard of Rathnew.

Killuskey is the Cell Usquedi of the 1179 list and apparently the Cell of the Deghaidh river (*uisce*) that runs through its grounds. The town nearby (i.e. Ashford) is called Baile Muilean Deaghaidh (*Balimolunedthi*). Formerly portion of the archbishop's manor of Castlekevin, Killuskey was granted by Archbishop de Loundres (1213-1228) to St. Thomas's Abbey. The building was of a primitive type but afterwards was remodelled, as the pointed doorway shows. A granite baptismal font lies beside it.

¹⁶⁷ Arklow was known in ancient times as *Inbhermor*. Theobald Fitz-Walter, pincerna, (butler of the king), bestowed land here in 1177 for a Cistercian monastery which was never built. The Dominicans came here in 1264 through the second FitzWalter.

¹⁶⁸ Kilnowy, Killenowy, or Killenevy (of 1275 and 1531) is clearly the Cellfinnmaegi of 1179, and most probably the Cell Fhine of Palladius. Killynee (6in. Ord. Map), 2 miles south of Arklow, would suit the name and the position (in Uí Enechlais), but the ruins in the ancient graveyard at Ferrybank in Kilbride parish, north of Arklow bridge, contest the site of Cell Fhine (Ordnance Survey Letters).

¹⁶⁹ Inch is the Inismocholmog of 1179. At 14th November is the entry: "Colman of Inis Mo Cholmoc in Hui Fenechlaic in the east of Leinster." (*Martyrol. Donegal*).

¹⁷⁰ Kilgorman is in north Wexford, south of Castletown, on the Kilgorman or Inch river. At 25th October is commemorated "Gorman of Cill-Gorman in the east of Leinster" (*Martyrol. Donegal*).

¹⁷¹ About one mile north of Arklow (near Kilbride House) are the ruins of Kilbride which is mentioned in the list of 1216 as "St. Brigid's near Arklow" (*Crede Mihi*, 8-9).

Templemichell.¹⁷²

¹⁷² Templemichell is probably a Danish or Anglo-Norman dedication (the name of the head south of Arklow is Killmichael Point), but its official name in the lists of 1275 and 1531 is Kilbixy. Boecsach seems to have been the brother of Baoithin of Inisbaoithin. (*Journ. RSAI*, Dec. 1927, pp. 100-116).

It is impossible to say how many churches in this deanery became extinct between 1531 and 1615 and it is impossible to say how many in Archbishop Alen's list of 1531 were then in working order.

ARCHBISHOP BULKELEY'S VISITATION OF DUBLIN, 1630.

(T.C.D. MS. F. 3. 17, ff.321 et seqq.)

The only *Relatio* of the diocese of Dublin for the period is that of 1632 in which Archbishop Fleming writes:—

At the present time we enjoy some slight toleration, whilst exercising our religion in private houses ; but to the great detriment of the catholic faith all the public chapels and houses of the religious orders have been confiscated by the government. How long even the present slight toleration will be allow us is a matter of great uncertainty There is no district in this diocese which cannot conveniently have a priest, who administers the sacraments, and on days of obligation offers up the holy sacrifice, at which all the faithful can, without difficulty, assist, unless perchance through the violence of persecution the priests may be momentarily compelled to lie concealed. The religious orders strenuously cooperate with them in administering to the spiritual wants of the faithful—living as obscurely as possible according to their rule, and maintaining the regular discipline as far as the circumstances of the present times allow. (Moran, *Archbishops of Dublin*, 324).

Our knowledge of the state of the diocese is supplemented by Archbishop Bulkeley's Report, which was drawn up as a consequence of the proceedings taken against the chapels and religious houses. Apparently, the same set of questions was sent to each curate or vicar severally, and the replies were embodied in his Report. The questions related to the condition of the churches and chancels, the holders and the value of the tithes, the stipends of the incumbents, the number of protestants who attend divine service, the number of recusants or catholics, the names of the mass-priests, the friars and Jesuits who assist them, and the houses in which they celebrate.

The most striking feature of the Report is the frequent repetition of the phrase, 'church and chauncel are in ruins,' or similar words. Only about 44 were decently covered, whereas in 1615 there were 123 in repair (with eleven others tolerable), and yet the tithes were still collected in 143 parishes as against 148 in 1615.

The tithes leased by the crown were called *impropriate* ; they were mainly those that had belonged to the lands of the suppressed religious houses before 1536. In about 60 parishes of the diocese, the tithes

were *improper*, and in most cases were in the hands of catholics. These catholic 'farmers' were in many instances reported as 'the abettors and maintainers of friars and priests and hath Mass said in their houses'. It is not unreasonable to assume that they devoted much of the surplus tithes to the support of the priests and friars.

The amount of the tithes collected, and the amounts actually expended on the stipends of the vicars and curates may be given approximately thus:—

Deaneries	Tithes in pounds	Stipends in pounds
City and suburbs	551	463
Swords	392	149
Garristown	224	26
Lusk	348	73
Newcastle Lyons	220	63
Taney	270	60
Ballymore	432	70
Bray	812	130
Arklow and Wicklow	515	203
Castledermot and Athy	835	136
Leixlip	154	43
Totals	£4,753	£1,461

M. V. Ronan.

VISITATION OF 1630.

ST. MICHAEL'S.¹

That parish church and chauncel are in very good repair and furnished with ornaments befitting. The most part of the parishioners are recusants, yet the church most commonly is full of Protestants,

¹ The Mass-house stood between High-Street and Back-Lane, and apparently quite close to the suppressed Jesuit church. It was the only one within the city walls, and seems to have been some kind of outhouse at the back of two houses.

The free school stood in Ram (Schoolhouse) Lane between Cook-Street and High-Street. The chief Anglo-Norman schools in the diocese, in pre-Reformation days, were in St. Mary's Abbey and Holy Trinity (for boys) and at Grace Dieu (for girls). At the suppression of these religious houses

who resort thither every Sunday to hear divine service and sermon. There is one Mass-house in that parish, which stands in the back of Mr. George Taylor's house; it is partly in St. Michael's parish and partly in St. Nicholas's parish within the Walls: the recusants of that parish and of the parishes adjoining resort thither commonly. The priest that sayeth Mass there, and is commonly called the priest of that parish, is named Patricke Brangan. The free school of the citie is in that parish, which is discharged by one Mr. Shortall, Mr. of Artes. The yearly value of the living is £60 sterling, besides casualties. Mr. Edmund Donnelan, Bachelor of Divinity, is preacher there.

ST. JOHN'S.²

That church is likewise in good reparation and decencie. The parishioners of that parish that are recusants frequent the above named Mass-house, and have the same man for their priest. The most of the parishioners are Protestants, and duly frequent their parish church, yet there are great store of papists there. There is one Mr. Bradwell, since the death of Mr. Hill, that dischargeth the cure diligently. The value of this benefice yearly by Act of State is £60.

ST. MICHAN'S.³

The church is in good repaire and decencie. The most part of the parishioners are recusants, who goe to one Browne, a priest, to

(c. 1539) the schools ceased. Henry VIII's plan to erect an English school in every parish did not materialise. It would appear, however, that a school was set up in Ram Lane but fell into disuse during Edward VI's reign. It was revived in Mary's reign by the Dublin Corporation: "It is ordained and decreed that the schoolhouse in Ram-lane being now turned and occupied to another use shall forthwith be converted to the pristine use of schoolhouse, to teach grammar and other liberal sciences." (*Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin*, I, 462.) Thus, education was being financed by the local authority. In 1626 Leonard Shortall applied to the City Assembly to have the office of schoolmaster at the ancient fee of £10 per annum, "and to exercise the same for the space of three years, takinge of the freemen [h]is children not over eighteen pence a quarter [about 10/- 1914 value], according to the ancient costum." (*ibid.*, III, 196). He was granted an increase of his stipend, i.e. £15 p.a. in 1630 (*ibid.*, p. 234). (Donnelly, *Dublin Parishes*, II, 167)

² Protestants were in the majority around Christ Church and in the vicinity of the Castle. (*Ibid.* II, 184).

³ The casualties allowed to the incumbent, besides his stipend, were the chances (*casualia*) or offerings. (*Ibid.* III, 47). The parish priest was Fr. William Browne.

hear Mass, who says Mass commonly in the house of one Patrick White and the widow Geydon, or Geaton. Mr. John Parker is prebend there, and dischargeth the cure, for which he hath fiftie pounds per annum, and besides casualties.

ST. AUDOEN'S.⁴

The church is out of repairacon. There are but sixteen Protestant houses in the parish, all the rest, beinge above three parts, are recusants. The parish is cessed by Act of State in an hundred marks yearly, but the incumbent cannot make nigh soe much of it. Doctor Robert Usher is incumbent there, and serves the cure. There is a guild in that parish called St. Ann's guild, that hath swallowed upp all the church means which should be for the minister and reparation of the church.

⁴ The part of the report that says that St. Anne's Guild "hath swallowed up all the church means which should be for the minister and reparation of the church," is contradicted by the Charter of Foundation of the Guild. The Guild was founded in 1430 for the support of six chantry priests to celebrate mass at the six altars in the church for the brethren and sisters of the guild. Though the guilds in England had been suppressed under Edward VI, yet those in Ireland had escaped suppression and confiscation. Down to the year 1611 the property of St. Anne's Guild was held by the master and wardens, as by the original charter. In that year the earliest proceedings against it were begun by the crown and others in an action by Sir John Davis, attorney-general, against Matthew Hancocke, master, and Nicholas Stephens, and Edmund Malone, wardens, to show by what warrant they exercised certain liberties in the chapel of St. Anne in St. Audoen's church. They pleaded their charter, and the uninterrupted exercise of their privileges by them and their predecessors. No action was taken. Notwithstanding, Bulkeley states in his *Report* that the property of the Guild "should be for the minister and reparation of the church." In February 1634, the new incumbent, Thomas Lowe, brought John Edmonds, an attorney, before Archbishop Bulkeley to deliver rent-rolls and papers, the property of the guild, which had been discovered among the muniments of Richard and Christopher Fagan who had been mayors and aldermen of Dublin and who had held lands and leases from the guild. Lowe asserted that the fraternity divided the profits between its own members, Jesuits, and friars. Bulkeley delivered all the documents to Wentworth, Lord Strafford, and a commission was appointed to inspect the records of the guild and see what sums had been expended on pious uses since 1603 etc. Lowe's object was to compel the income of the guild property to be devoted to the minister and fabric of St. Audoen's. The guild said that the revenue was £74.14s. per annum, but the commission maintained it was £289.1s.7d. Again nothing was done. In 1682 a bill was brought into chancery by the prebendary and church-wardens against the master and wardens of the guild. It was asserted that the reason the guild had not long ago been prevented from its illegal per-

ST. NICHOLAS WITHOUT THE WALLS.⁵

The church is in good repaire and decencie ; the cure now served by one Mr. Edward Parry, Mr. of Arte. There is a great congregation of Protestants that usually come to church. The most of the parishioners are recusants, and some of them repaire to Patrick Brangan aforesaid to heare Mass, and other some to one William Donnogh, a Mass-priest, who liveth in St. Thomas Streete. The yearly value of the living is fortie pounds besides casualties.

ST. WALBOROUGH'S.⁶

The church is in good repaire and decencie. Mr. Hoyle, Bachelor of Divinitie, is curate there. There are 239 howshoulders in that parish, all Protestants, except 28 papist householders. The value of that is *lx libri per annum*.

version of funds was that, before 1641, the greater number of the members were Roman catholics, but that for a short time, 1634-39 (during the Commission), church services and fabric were maintained by the guild under the new brethren. Since 1641 Roman catholic masters and wardens were elected who distributed the revenues among priests etc. Against this the master and wardens of the guild gave its history since 1620, denied that they were bound to support clergy and services in St. Audoen's, and supplied lists of masters and wardens from 1638-1681 which showed that nearly all were protestants. Again there was no decree. Into whose hands the possessions of the guild afterwards no one can tell; the protestant successors of the wardens concealed the title deeds to their own advantage. (Berry, *St. Anne's Guild*, in *Proc. RIA*, XXV. C. n. 3 (1904), pp. 33-34. Ronan, *Medieval Guilds*, in *IERec.*, Oct. 1925, pp. 356-67. Gilbert, *Hist. of Dublin*, I, 288).

⁵ This was the north transept of St. Patrick's Cathedral (see Visitation of 1615). A visitor to Dublin in 1635 says of it: "a prettie neate convenient place framed wherein there is a sermon every sabbaoth at 10 hour, and this though it be very little and narrow, yett it is sufficiently enlarged to receave a great congregation, by reason of capacious galleries round about, wherein are abundance of seates placed one above an other, with great advantage of roome." (Mason). It was in use as a parochial church up to 1861 when the parish was united to St. Luke's.

The parish was composed of the tenants of the liberties of St. Sepulchre and the dean of St. Patrick's, namely in the district around the cathedral, including Kevin Street, Patrick Street and the Coombe. As stated in the text, most of the parishioners were recusants; they were, therefore, tenants of the protestant archbishop and of the dean.

⁶ How the original name of the church, Ste. Warbuge (1179), was so transformed is a study in late Anglo-Norman phonetics. The protestant authorities of the diocese of the time must have had the *Repertorium Viride* of the catholic archbishop Alen (1531) in their hands, and yet they seem

ST. NICHOLAS WITHIN THE WALLS.⁷

The church and chauncell are in good reparaire and decencie. The most of the parishioners are papists. There are many Protestants who frequent that church in the time of divine service and sermon. There is onely in that parishe the great house built by the Jesuits, which is seized upon for his Majesty. Mr. John Hyde, Mr. of Arte, is curate there, his means there being worth xxx *libri* besides casualties.

ST. KATHERINE AND ST. JAMES'.⁸

The church of St. Catherine's and the chauncell is in good repairacion and decencie. There is a place in that parish called the Priest's Chamber, lately built by one that the Papists calle Sir William Donnogh, who saith Mass there. This howse or chamber is situate over one Charles or Carrolls howse, a victualer. There is a

to have been more concerned with the *borough* and the *wall* (of the Castle) than with the correct name of the saint to whom it was dedicated in catholic times.

The visitor to Dublin in 1635 is more correct than the protestant ecclesiastical authorities. He says: "St. Warburr's is a kind of cathedral: herein preacheth judicious Dr. Hoile [the curate mentioned above] about 10 in the morning and three in the afternoon; a most zealous preacher, and general scholar in all manner of learning, a mere cynic." (Gilbert, *Hist. of Dublin*, I, 29).

⁷ This church was used until 1835 when, having become ruinous, it was unroofed and partly taken down by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Of the Jesuit Church and University Gilbert (I, 242) says that a traveller (Sir Wm. Brereton) in 1635 has left the following notice:—"I saw the Church, which was erected by the Jesuits, and made use by them two years. There was a College also belonging unto them, both these erected in the Back-Lane. The pulpit in this Church was richly adorned with pictures, and so was the high altar, which was advanced with steps and railed out like cathedrals; upon either side thereof were there erected places for confession; no fastened seats were in the middle or body thereof, nor was there any chancel; but that it might be more capacious, there was a gallery erected on both sides, and at the lower end of this Church, which was built in my Lord Faulkland's time, and whereof they were disinvested, when my Lord Chancellor [Loftus] and my Lork of Corke executed by commission the Deputy's place." This plain rectangular church with three galleries seems to have been the typical Dublin church, and was in use in the middle 18th century. (Donnelly, *R.C. Chapels in Dublin in 1749*, p. 14).

In 1625, the dowager countess of Kildare rented this property in Back Lane for a chapel, and a college for the education of youth, to be held by the Jesuits. The carl of Cork (see no. 4) refers to their "dangerous principles" and to the many zealous Jesuits, "active spirits descended of good houses," who lived and fought there.

⁸ See Twiss, *Cal. Anc. Deeds*, in *Proc. RIA*, xxv.c.7.

schoole kept in that parish by one James Dunn, a papist, in the howse of one John Crosby, a stabler. The church of St. James is neewe covered, but not glased ; the chauncell down ; the tythes impropriat belonging to the Sword. Mr. Thomas Smith, Bachelor of Divinity, dischargyith the cure and is vicar, his means there being worth 1 *libri* ster. per annum, besides casualties. The number of communicants in St. Catherine's parishe is about six hundred.

ST. KEAVINS AND ST. BRYDES.⁹

The greate tithes of St. Kevins belonge unto the Deane and Chapter of St. Patricks, Dublin. Mr. Edward Parry, Mr. of Arte and preacher, is vicar there ; and by reason of the smalnes of the meanes therof, it is united to St. Brides and some other smale parishes adjoyninge, which church of St. Brides is in good repairacion and decencie, the whole meanes being between xxx *libri* and xl *libri* per annum. There is a Masse-prist, named John Begg, in that parishe, who hath out of every recusant's howse in that parishe, being 60, viiis. per annum. The parish church and chauncell of St. Kevins is altogether ruinous. Edward Myles of Dublin, gent, deceased, left v *libri* ster. towards the buildinge of that church ; and his sonn William Myles, left v *libri* ster. more, as canne be proved by good testimony ; which somes is denied by Mr. Linch, who enjoyeth there estate ; which tenn pounds, with the benevolence of others which promised to bestowe if the said x *libri* were received, would build upp the church.

DONABROKE.

The church and chauncell are in good repairacon and decencie. There is a Mass-preist, named John Cawhell, who saith Mass in that parish and in the neere adjoyneinge parishes, and especially in the townes of Merion, Dundrum, and Ballawly. The tithes of this Parishe and of the parishe of Tany and Rathfarnham belonges unto the Archdeacon of Dublin, beinge worth c *libri* per annum. Mr.

⁹ The tax on every Catholic householder for the support of the priest of the parish leads us to suspect that it was the usual source of revenue for the priests who administered to the people in the Dublin parishes. The 8s. would be about £4, 1914 *value*, so that the 50 householders would contribute about £200, a fair income as the priest had board and lodging at the house of some important parishioner. Other parishioners would not be deprived of the honour of dining the priest, and the custom continued in Dublin into recent times.

The churches in the city of Dublin which became extinct since 1615 are St. Michil le Pole's, St. Peter's and St. Stephen's,

Prescott, Mr. of Arte and preacher, dischargyith the cures, for which he receaveth, as he sayeth twelve pounde. In the parish of Donabrooke there are about xl tie that goes to church.

SWOORDES.¹⁰

The church, by the neglect of the gents of that parishe who are recusants, is latly fallen flat to the grounde, and noo parte standing onely some part of the bare walls. There is one Doyle, a Mass-preiste who keeps schoole in the towns of Swords, to whome many gents sonns doe resort. This preist comonly sayeth Mass in the howse of Michael Taylor of Swords, gent, whereunto there is great concourse of people on Sundayes and hollydaies. There useth to come to church there about threescore to heare divine service and sermon. Mr. Christopher Huetsonn is vicar there, whose meanes are worth xl libri per annum.

CLOGHRAN SWOORDES.

The church and chauncell is in reasonable repairacon, onely it wants necessarie ornaments within. Mass is commonly said in that parishe. The Mass-preists name is Marcus Barnewall. Nicholas Culme, clarke, is parsonn and serves the cure, his meanes beinge worth xxii libri per annum. All the parishioners, beinge about 48 persons besides children, are recusants, and none comes to church savinge Mr. Maurice Smyth and his familie when they reside there.

DONABATE.¹¹

The church and chauncell are in reasonable good repairacon but wants ornaments within. Mr. John Mooney, clarke, is vicar, whose wife is (as he himselfe hath certified under his hand) as ranke and violent a recusant as any lives this day in Christendome. He hath not certified the value of that livinge nor the preists name. The parsonage is impropriat.

¹⁰ The catholic gentlemen who neglected to keep the roof over the church for the use of protestants were evidently the 'farmers' of the tithes—those who undertook to collect the tithes in the various districts, pay the protestant vicar his stipend and pay themselves for collecting it. In English law they were bound, in lieu of the rector, to keep the chancel in repair. The prebendary of Swords, Richard Jones (1615-42), apparently allowed the church of his prebend to become derelict. The Report does not say that any protestants attended service at this time.

¹¹ The parsonage was impropriate to some family, probably the Barnewalls of Turvey, who, with the vicar's wife (a catholic), evidently forbade the vicar to reveal his stipend and the name of the mass-priest who was probably a friar or a Jesuit. Nicholas Barnewall of Turvey was admitted to the franchise of Dublin in 1629. (*Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin*, III, 232).

KILLSALCHAN.

The church is out of all repairacon and ornaments. There is but two in that parishe that comes to church. There is Mass said in the howse of Mr. Philipp Hoare of Kilsalchan, who keepes away the gleabe land from the vicar ; but the preists name is not certified. The greate tithes are impropriat, and held by Mrs. Bise of Dublin and Mr. Conran of Maynston. Mr. Robert Worrall, Mr. of Arte and preacher is vicar there. His meanes is about xx libri per annum.

KILOSSERY.¹²

The roof of this church wants a little repairacon and all other necessities save books. Mr. Fagan, of Feltrim, is farmer of the rectory, held from the Deane and Chapter of Christ Church, for which Mr. Fagan paies per annum *iiii li. xs.*, beinge worthe *iiii^{xx} libri* per annum. One Richard Kelly, preacher, is curate there, and hath *vli. xvs. iiid.* out of the smale tithes, besides *xls.* more allowed by Mr. Fagan. All the parishioners, except Mr. Boulton, his Majesty's solicitor, and his family, are recusants.

SANTRY.

The church and chancell are uncovered, and wants all necessary ornaments. The greate tythes are impropriat, belonginge to the Sword. There is a vicarage indowed, worth *viii libri* per annum. One Randal Dymocke is curate there. All the parishioners, except a very fewe, are recusants. There is one James Drake, a Masse preist, resident at Tartaine, and comonly sayeth Mass there. There is likewise his brother, Patricke Drake, a Popishe schoolmaster, to whome the children thereabouts goes to schoole.

HOUTHE.¹³

The church is in decay, and wants slates and glassing ; the chauncell well. There comes thither, to heare divine service, thirty persons or thereabouts. Mass is comonly said by one Shergall, a preist, in the howse of Mr. Richard St. Laurence, of Corston, in the parishe of Houth. Mr. Christopher Huetson is prebend there, whose meanes there is worth fowerscorce pownds ster. per annum. Mr.

¹² John Fagan of Feltrim, having been elected Sheriff of the City of Dublin, was, at his request, relieved of the office on payment of £100. (*Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin*, III, 10). Fagan, a Catholic, paid to Christ Church only £4.10.0 out of the £80 he collected as tithes. He had a good margin for the support of the Mass-priest (see note 16).

Huetson certifies that the Lord of Houth, the heires of Bealing of Bealingston, and others, doe detain from the incumbent xxxy acres of land, xii houses, and lvs. cheefe rent due to him, and heretofore received by his predecessors.

BALDOYLE.¹⁴

The church is altogether ruinous ; there is nothinge but the bare walls. It is an impropriation. Mr. Thomas Fitzsimons, of the Grange, is farmer to it. The tithes thereof is worth xl *libri* per annum. One Richard Kelly, clarke, is curate, and hath but xxxiiis. per annum for his paines. There is Mass comonly said uppon Sundays and holydaies in the said Mr. Fitzsimons howse, where the parishioners comonly resort. There are noe Protestants in the Parishe.

¹³ The mass-priest, William Shergoll, was a notable man, and was advanced to "the Prebend of Howth, in St. Patrick's Chapter," and was a consulting divine during the Confederation. He signed himself "Professor of Divinity, Prebendary of Howth, and Vicar-Forane of Fingal." Many wills of the period bear witness to the place he occupied in the affections of the people. (Donnelly, *Dublin Parishes*, XV, 54 ; Ball, *Howth and its Owners*, 90, 109).

Corr Castle (Corston) passed from the Whites of St. Catherine's to Christopher, Lord Howth, before the reign of James I, and was occupied by his son Richard. Christopher died in 1589 and was succeeded by Sir Nicholas who more or less openly professed the catholic faith. (Ball, *op. cit.*, p. 79). Nicholas's son, Richard, was in possession of Corr Castle in 1630. "Richard St. Lawrence, junior, gentleman, as son of Sir Nicholas St. Lawrence, knight, lord baron of Howth, and on payment of fine," was admitted to the city franchise. Christopher, who succeeded Sir Nicholas to the title, was succeeded by another Nicholas in 1619 who was admitted to the city franchise in 1623. In 1630 he was active in agitating that a parliament should be summoned. In the previous year he had joined in a petition complaining of unequal incidence of taxation, and had taken the part of the under-tenants against "the great lords, judges, generals, and officials," and he was believed by the Irish government to have been actuated in taking part in the movement for a meeting of parliament by a desire to obtain relief from charges imposed on him by the ecclesiastical courts, which were said to exceed those imposed by the army." (Ball, *op. cit.*, *ib.* 107). Apparently this was the reason why he detained from the incumbent the property mentioned in the Report.

¹⁴ In December 1630, "Thomas Fitzymons, of the grandge of Baldoyle, gentleman, petitioned unto this assemblie [Dublin Corporation], praying to have a new lease uppon the towne and landes of the grandge and Baldoyle aforesaid, and the tithes thereof, for threescore and one yeares, to beginne presentlie uppon the surrendring of his present lease." (*Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin*, III, 244).

The town and lands of Baldoyle were part of the possessions of All Saints'

PORTEMARNOCK.¹⁵

The church and chauncell is very ruinous, the tythes impropriat, thought to be worth fiftie pownds per annum, held by the Lady Newcomen, Mr. Nicholas Barnewall, of Turvy, Esq., and Walter Plunkett, of the Grainge. The preists name is as yet unknown, but Mass is said in the said Walter Plunketts howse. All the parishioners are recusants. Richard Kelly, clarke, is curat, who hath vi libri per annum for serving the cure.

Priory, Dublin, and were granted by Henry VIII to the City in 1539. An Inquisition of 1538 enumerates: "5 messuages, 16 cottages, 20 gardens, 80 a. meadow, 18 a. pasture, 1 a. gorse, and 1 a. warren in Balldowil; 4 messuages, 5 cottages, 200 a., 12 a. meadow, 12 a. pasture, 4 a. wood, in the grange of Balldowil." (Ronan, *Reformation in Dublin*, 167).

Apparently Fitzsymons was the most important man in Baldoyle, and with the lease of the lands was farmer of the tithes which although worth £40 per annum, yet only 34s. per annum found its way into the hands of the protestant curate who had neither church nor congregation.

¹⁵ The Grange of Portmarnock was part of the possessions of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, and was returned at the suppression (1539) as "Grange, 3 messuages, 260 a." The customs were held by Walter Goldyng among others, and he also held the tithes by lease from the abbey, worth £4. (Ronan, *Ref. in Dublin*, 457). He afterwards obtained a grant of the grange from the crown. He was second baron of the Exchequer in 1535, and died c. 1547. The Goldings, like the Bathes, remained staunch catholics during the troubled times. Catherine, daughter of Richard Golding of the Grange of Portmarnock, married Edward Bathe (of Santry), fourth son of John Bathe, chancellor of the Exchequer (1584), and Eleanor, daughter of Lord Gormanstown. John Bathe and his wife, Eleanor, built Drumcondra Castle (1560), the only remains of which are the lower storey (now the kitchen of the Blind Asylum in which the old commemorative slab is preserved). John died 18 July 1587. His second son and heir was William (b. 1564) who became a famous Jesuit (Hogan, *Dist. Irishmen*, 363-94; Ball, *Fingal*, 158-62. *Archiv. Hib.*, III, 88). John's son, Luke, by his second marriage with Janet Finglas of Westpalstown, also became a religious "beyond the seas." (*Journ. Irish Memorials of the Dead*). John was the son of James, chief baron of the Exchequer (1540), who inherited Drimnagh Castle, Dublin, as husband of the widow Robert Barnewall, its owner (1545), and went to reside in Drumcondra, c. 1553. (Ball, *Judges*, I, 203). The amazing thing is that the Bathes and the Goldings were able to hold their positions and lands, and remain devoted catholics. The history of the Bathes provides material for a splendid novel.

By the marriage of Catherine Golding into the Plunkett family of Loughcrew (of which Blessed Oliver was a member), the lands of the Grange came to Walter Plunkett (the farmer of the tithes and the owner of the Mass-house of 1630) who is returned in 1640 as of the Grange of Portmarnock and owning 383a. in that Grange and 120a. in Kinsaley. Apparently

BALGRIFFIN AND ST. DOWLOCKS.¹⁶

are united. The churches and chauncells are ruinous and wants all ornaments. The tythes are impropriat, held by Mr. Fagan, of Feltrim, and Mr. Usher, of Cromlyn. The value of the tythes is unknown to the incumbent. Richard Kelly, aforesaid, dischargeth the cure, and hath noe certain allowance, onely for theis fower yeares past, the Right Hoble. the Lord Chancellor allowed him xxv *libri*, part of which he is paid, the rest promised ; but for the time to come he knoweth not what to have. All the parishioners are recusants, and resort to Fitzsimons Grainge and Plunketts Grainge, and some to Howeth.

MALLAHYDE.¹⁷

The church and chauncell ruinous. The tythes impropriat worth

he joined the Confederates in 1642 and his estates were forfeited in the Cromwellian period and granted to Lord Kingston. An Inquisition of 1687 states that Lord Kingstown (d.c. 1677) owned 383a. in the Grange of Portmarnock and 386a. in Kinsaley. The Grange lay about midway between Portmarnock and Malahide, and is now known as Grange House.

Dr. Donnelly (*Dublin Parishes*, IV, 55), having mentioned Walter Plunkett of the Grange of Portmarnock and his Mass-house of 1630, goes on to speak of a chapel in penal times in Portmarnock House belonging to a Plunkett family. The Plunketts of the Grange of Portmarnock, and the Plunketts of Portmarnock House were quite distinct. The first reference to the Plunketts of Portmarnock House is in a Patent of 8 June 1635 by which Luke Plunkett of Dublin, merchant, was granted the castle, town, lands, and hereditaments of Portmarnock. Luke died in 1636 and was succeeded by his son William who held, in 1640, 134a. in Carrick Hill and part of Portmarnock, and 211a. in Portmarnock. Apparently they did not lose their estates during the Cromwellian period, and during the later penal times had a chapel in their house. Dr. Donnelly says that the family still possesses "a valuable suit of old vestments dating from Elizabeth's time." That may be, but they were not used in Portmarnock House in that reign as the Plunketts had not yet acquired it. Jacques Wingfield, Master of the Ordnance, apparently had a grant of the town and house of Portmarnock from Elizabeth. In 1602 she granted to his son, Thomas, the town containing 9 messuages, 10 cottages, 220a. arable, 5a. meadow, 100a. common pasture, customs, and 5a. of meadow called the Monks' Meadow etc. These were apparently the lands held afterwards by Luke and William Plunkett of Portmarnock House. Thomas Wingfield surrendered them to the Crown in 1602 in payment of debts owed by his father, Jacques, to the Crown.

¹⁶ Mr. Fagan, of Feltrim, farmer of the tithes, was evidently he who, in the middle of 17th century, decorated the building over the Holy Well of St. Donlogh's (see, no 58, *Visitation of 1615*).

¹⁷ Talbot of Malahide House was also a militant catholic, and the catholics,

cxx libri per annum. The said Richard Kelly is curate, and hath, for servinge there, but *iiii libri ster.* All the parishioners are recusants and goe to Mass nowe at Mr. Talbott of Mallahydes howse more usually then heartofore. The said Mr. Talbott of Mallahide is farmer to the tythes.

KILLIIGH.

This parishe church is altogether gon to ruin. The tythes belong to the Deane and Chapter of St. Patricks, worth *xxii libri per anum.* They are leased to Mr. Barnewall of Dunbroe, for which he payeth *iiii libri xs. per annum* to the said Deane and Chapter. All the parishioners are recusants, and usually goeth to heare Mass to Swords. The foresaid Richard Kelly is curate there.

GARISTOWNE AND PALMERSTOWNE.

The church of Garestowne is ruinous. There is in the towne of Garestowne a great voyde howse, of nine couples [rafters] longe covered with strawe whereunto the parishioners doe resort to heare Mass. John Mooney clarke is vicar. Palmerstown is annexed unto Garristowne. It is an impropriation, farmed by the Lady Dungan, nowe married unto William Archbold, Esqr. The great tithes are worth *xxviii libri per annum.* The vicar certifies that he had not above *xxs.* a yeare out of it for theis tenn yeares past. The chauncell is downe. Almost all the parishioners are recusants.

PORTRAUEN.

Is an impropriation, farmed to Sir William Usher, Knight, and Mr. Bartholomew Balle, worth *xx libri per annum.* The church and chauncell is downe. The parishioners are recusants. There are tenn acres of land belonging to this church, but detained by Mr. John Finglas, gent. Gabriel Etheridge, clarke, is curate there.

WESTPELSTON.¹⁸

is an impropriation. John Weston of Dublin is farmer. The tythes are usually sett for a hundred barreles of corne per annum. William Tedder is curate, and hath but *xxxtie or xl tie shillings*

more than ever, resorted to his house for mass. He was the farmer of the tithes, and was in a privileged position. Archbishop Peter Talbot of Dublin (1669-80) was a relative.

a-year for serving the cure. The church and chauncell is downe. The parishioners all are recusants saving one man called Thomas Millinton. They resort to Mass to the howse of the Lady Dowager of Howth. The Masse-preists name is Roger Begg.

BALMADON.

is an impropriation, farmed to Mr. Patricke Barnewall of Shallon. The greate tythes are worth lx libri per annum. The church is in ruin, the chauncell downe, and wants all ornaments befitting. There is a vicarage indowed uppon the parsonage, worth seaven pounds per annum, and William Tedder is vicar there.

CLONMETHAN.

The church and chauncell are upp, but not decent within. The tythes belong unto Richard Powell, Mr. of Arte and preacher, as one of the prebends of St. Patricks, worth xl libri per annum. There are not above x or xii in that parishe that come to church to heare divine service. William Tedder aforesaid serves the cure.

HOLLIWOOD, GRALLAGH, AND NALL.

The churches and chauncells are ruinous. The tythes are impropriat, worth . . . per annum, held by the Right Honourable the Lord Vicecomte Moore. There are not above eight persons that frequent divine service in that parish. Mr. John Hyde, Mr. of Arte and preacher, is vicar of Hollywood and curate of the rest, beinge worth sixteene pownds per annum. Mass is comonly said in the howses of Mr. Cadle and Mr. Cruce.

The famous church of Fieldstown (St. Catherine's) became extinct after 1615 ; Chapellmidway likewise.

LUSKE.

The great tythes of this parish beinge worth near cc libri per annum, belong unto the chaunter of St. Patricks and the treasurer of the same. The church for the most parte is decayed and ruinous and wants all necessary ornaments. The chauncell is in reasonable good repaire and will be made better this summer. There are two

¹⁸ The Lady Dowager of Howth was the widow of Christopher (d. 1619) and the mother of Baron Nicholas. She was Elizabeth, daughter of John Wentworth, of Great Horksley, in Essex, a cadet of the Yorkshire House. She married as a second husband Sir Robert Newcomen. As Lady Newcomen she is mentioned at *Portmarnock* as one of the farmers of the tithes.

publique Mass-houses, the one in the towne of Luske, belonging to a farmer called Dermott of Raheny, the other in the towne of Rushe, upon that parte of it which is called the land of the Kinge which is held by one George Delahyde. The preists name is Patrick Duffe. All the parishioners beinge many are recusants and none come to church except the Lord Chiefe Baron and his familie and a few more. Mr. Edmond Donnellan, Bachelor of Divinity, is vicar there.

BALROTHERY.

The church and chauncell are out of all repairacon and want of ornaments. It is an impropriation farmed by Mr. William Peirse of Trestanagh. All the parishioners are recusants except xiiii who come to church. Robert Worrell, Mr. of Arte and preacher, is vicar, whose meanes there is worth but xx libri per annum. It is certified that Mass is said in the gent. howses of that parishe specially in Brymore and . . . Stephenton.

BALDONGAN.

The church lieth altogether ruinous wanting a rooffe theise many yeares. Thomas Doughtie, Mr. of Arte and preacher, is parson, whose meanes there is worth but xii libri per annum. There is not one Protestant in the parish. There is one Mr. Clarke (as they call him) a Mass-preist, that keepeth schoole and sayeth Mass every Sunday and holyday in Mr. Nicholas Fitzwilliams howse att Baldongan, unto whom all the inhabitants round about doe resort to heare Mass.

HOLMEPATRICK.

The parishe church is in good repairacon onely it wants little glassinge and slatinge. The tythes are impropriat, farmed to Sir Barnaby Bryan. The cure is served by the said Thomas Doughtie, for which he hath fortie shillings per annum. He certified that there is a stipend of iiii libri xiiis. 4d. reserved by letters patent for the curate which is detained by Mr. Derricke Hubbarts, tenant to Sir Barnaby Bryan. There are about xxtv inhabitants in that parishe who comonly frequent divine service. All the rest are recusants.

BALSKADAN.

The church and chauncell are in good repairacon. The greate tythes belong to the treasurer of Christ Church. There is a vicariadge endowed and lately conferred on Nicholas Culme, clark. It is worth as he certified viii pounds per annum. There hath been Mass said

in that parishe every Sunday before and since the proclamacon in the nowe dwellinge house of Mr. George Taaffe, called the Grange of Balskadan, by one Patrick Connell, a Mass-preist who dwelleth at the Nall. The whole parishioners, being in number 178 persons, usually resort to Mass, three onely excepted who usually frequent Divine Service.

BALLEBAGHALL.

The church and chauncell are much out of repairacon. The tithes are impropriate, esteemed to be worth five score pecks of corne per annum, belonging to the Sword. Gabriell Etheridge, clarke, is curate, who hath the small tythes, being worthe v libri per annum, for serving the cure. All the parishioners are recusants. The curate certified that there was wont to be paid by the Lord Deputy, or Lords Justices of the Kingdome, to the curate, by way of concordatum, the sume of iii libri sterling, of which he is behinde this fower yeares.

NEWCASTLE JUXTA LYONS.

The greate tithes belong unto the Archdeacon of Glendaloch. The church and chauncell are in good repairacon. There are about thirty that comes to church to heare divine service. All the rest are recusants. Robert Jones, clarke, is curate there.

CLONDALKAN.

The parishe church is indifferently repaired. The rectorie belongs to the Deane of St. Patricks, Dublin. Mr. Joseph Ware, Mr. of Arte and preacher, is vicar there, who diligently dischargeth his duty, his meanes beinge worth there xx libri per annum. Hee certifies that Mr. Browne, of Nealston, is a greate abettor and maintainer of fryers and preists, who usually come to his house.

ESKER.

The church is altogether ruinous: nothings upp but the walls. The great tythes belonge to the Deane of St. Patricks. The vicariadge by reason of the nearness of it to Clondalkan, is united to Clondalkan, the said Mr. Ware being vicar of both, whose meanes there is worth xx libri per annum. Mr. Lamoruke Nottingham, of Ballyowen, is a principal abettor and maintainer of preists and fryers in that parishe, who resort to his house.

LUCAN.

The rectory is impropriate, worth besides the kings rent, x libri per annum. The church is in good repairacon, the chauncell is ruinous. There are not above five in that parish that comes to church. Thomas Keatinge, clarke, is vicar there, whose meanes there, as he certified, is not above iiii libri per annum, and whose wife is a recusant.

TASSAGARTE.

The tythes belong unto Mr. Cleburne, prebend of Tassagard, it beinge the corpes of his prebend, worth xxx libri per annum. Robert Jones serves the cure under the prebend, who hath an allowance from him. The church is fallen down. There are about thirty of that parish who come to hear diyine service to the parish church of Rathcoole, because the parishe church is downe, all the rest of the parishioners are recusants.

KILMATALLWAY.

The tythes belong to the corpes of the prebend, which is held by the Lord Archbishop of Dublin by comendam, worth xl libri per annum. The church is nowe a-building, the chauncell is in good repaire. There are not above xii in that parishe that frequent divine service ; all the rest recusants. Robert Jones, clarke, serves that cure, who hath all the small tithes for an allowance from the prebend. The curate certifies that there are fortie acres of land belonging to the church to repaire it, which is withheld by Mr. William Rowles, who tooke away the evidence of the church.

ADERGE.

The tythes of Aderke belong unto the Vicars Choralls of St. Patricks Church. The Lord of Raunelagh doth farme it from them. Robert Jones, clarke, doth serve the cure. The church wants repairacon. All the parishioners are recusants.

RACOULE.

The tythes belong unto the Deane of St. Patricks. The church is in good repairacon. John Hughes, Mr. of Arte, is vicar there, worth xiiii libri per annum ; Robert Jones, Clarke, serves the cure for him, for which he hath iiii libri per annum. There are xxxy that frequent Divine service, all the rest are recusants.

CALLIOGHSTON.¹⁹

The church is ruinous, and hath been so theis thirty years. Sir Richard Greame, Knight, deceased, and nowe his executor, hath the tythes of that parish, and Mr. Fitzsymons of the Grange, under them, but by what title the curate doth not know. The foresaid Jones is curate, who hath but twentie-five shillinges per annum for serving the cure. He certifies that there was a vicariadge endowed there, but it is swallowed up by the said Mr. Fitzsymons. All the parishioners are recusants.

TANY.²⁰

The tithes belong unto the Archdeacon of Dublin. The church is ruinous; there be only two householders in that parish that come to church. There is one John Cawhell [Cahill], a prist, that comonly sayes Mass at Dondrome and Ballawley. Mr. Richard Prescott, Mr. of Arte and preacher, serves the cure. The Archdeaconry of Dublin is worth per annum a hundred pownds sterling.

TAWLAGH AND TEMPLEOGE.²¹

The tythes of Tawlagh belonge unto the Deane of St. Patricks Dublin. The church and chauncel are in good repairacon and decencie. There are between three and fower score that frequent Divine service and sermon. There is Mass frequently said in the parish of Tawlagh, viz., in the towns of Ballyneskorney, Balliman, Killnarden, and Jobstowne, some tymes in one mans house, some tymes in another, in those townes. The tythes of Templeoge are impropriate. Sir William Parsons, knight and baronet, is farmer. The

¹⁹ Callioghston (town of the nuns) is another name for Colmanston.

²⁰ Ballawly (Baile Amhlaimh) was a Danish settlement of the family of Auliffe, and probably related to the Danish kings of Dublin of that name. The Walshes of Carrickmines got possession of Ballawly early in the 15th century on condition that they built a stone house or castle. They were devout catholics and assisted Fr. Cahill to have mass said, probably in the castle.

²¹ Some of the most important people of this district were catholics. Adam Talbot of Belgard was a descendant of a branch of the Talbots of Malahide who resided at Feltrim near Malahide. A Robert Talbot lived in the castle of Belgard at the close of the 15th century. Belgard was part of the see lands of Dublin. Timon Castle was on the crown lands and came into the possession of the descendants of Archbishop Loftus of Dublin. In 1630 Sir Dudley Loftus was the landlord but the occupant was Barnaby Reilly who was afterwards buried at Tallaght. The Talbots of Templeoge were relatives of those of Belgard and first occupied the lands in the 16th century.

church is ruinous. John Hogben, clarke, serves the cure, which is worth v libri per annum. The prists are maintained and Mass frequently said in the houses of Adam Talbott of Belgart, Barnaby Rely of Timon, Mrs. Ellenore Talbott and Mrs. Henry Talbott of Templeoge, and Peirse Archbold of Knocklin, which Peirse Archbold doth maintain a popishe schoolmaster in his towne. The said Hogben is vicar of Tawlagh, which is worth xx libri per annum.

CROMLYN.

The Church and chauncell are in good repairacon. The one-half of the tythe belongs unto the Deane and Chapter of St. Patricks, the other half to the petticanons of the same. The whole tithe is worth about xxx libri per annum. John Hughes, Mr. of Arte, one of the petticanons of St. Patricks, dischargeth the cure. All the parishioners for the most parte are recusants.

RATHFARNAM.

The church is ruinous. The tythe belongs unto the Archdeacon of Dublin. There are about sixtie persons that frequent Divine Service.

WHYTE-CHURCH.¹²

CREAGH.²²

BALLEFERMOTT.²⁹

PALMERSTOWNE.²²

FINGLAS.²³

The church and chauncel are in very good repairacon and decencie. The parsonage is the corpes of the Chancellorship of St. Patricks.

Henry Talbot succeeded to the title in 1627, and he and his mother had separate buildings. The Mrs. Henry Talbot was probably his mother. Both made their dwellings mass-houses. The City Watercourse, or the supply of the city, from the Dodder ran through Henry's grounds. The castle of Knocklyon was occupied early in the 17th century by Piers Archbold, son of Richard Archbold of Kilimacud, and father of Gerald Archbold of Jobstown. He married a daughter of Barnaby Reilly of Tymon. He died in 1644 and was buried with his family in the churchyard of Taney. (Ball, *Dublin*, III, 16, 22, 24, 29). The Archbolds, like the Harolds, were powerful families in the Dublin mountains since early Anglo-Norman times.

²² Apparently extinct since 1615; likewise Kilmesanctan.

²³ St. Margaret's was one of the best known places in the vicinity of Dublin (see *Visitation of 1615*). Dunsoghly and Dunbro, in the parish, had a history, now lost, before the Anglo-Norman settlement. The castle of Dunsoghly, built in the latter half of the 15th century, is one of the chief

There is a vicariadage endowed upon the parsonage. Mr. Robert Willsonn Bachelor of Divinity and preacher is vicar, the vicaridge being worth xx libri per annum. The number of communicants the last Easter was about 150. There is a common Mass-howe, frequented publicly since the proclamacon, in the towne of St.

examples of architecture in the county Dublin of that period. It belonged to a branch of the great Meath family of Plunkett. These Plunketts conformed early in the Reformation period. Sir Christopher, who succeeded to the lands in 1582, was "an eminent and gracious lawyer" and though superficially conforming in Elizabeth's reign, openly professed the catholic faith in the reign of James I. The attention of the English ministers was drawn in 1609 to the fact that one of his sons, who was being educated at Douai, was concerned in an attempt to bring into Ireland "a girdle" containing "popish books and relics"; but no weight was given to this communication, and his good services, as well as those of his grandfather, Sir John (a protestant), were made, in 1610, the ground of a fresh grant to him of his lands, and this grant was followed, in 1612, by a licence to hold an annual fair, lasting three days, at St. Margaret's.

Dunbro passed about 1582 to Robert Barnewall, the son of Mark (a protestant) who was a great friend of Sir John Plunkett and Archbishop Loftus. But Robert, like Christopher Plunkett, his neighbour, went over to the catholic faith. His residence is described as a great stone house. His first wife was a daughter of William Talbot of Malahide. He had a house in the city in Bridge Street, and a funeral entry that records his death at Dunbro, Good Friday, 1635, mentions that his body was "worshipfully conveyed" from Dunbro to Bridge Street, and thence next day to St. Audoen's church where it was interred. His son and successor, James, of his second wife, the daughter of James Good of Malden near Kingston-on-Thames, is noted as having been "backward in the matter of the Rebellion," and was described as a protestant. (Ball, *Southern Fingal*, pp. 56-73).

For several generations before 1630 the Segrave family were prominent on the episcopal and judicial benches, and in the commercial life of Dublin; some of its members filled the mayoral chair. A James Segrave received grants of the Convent of Hogges, of St. John's outside Newgate, Dublin, and of St. John Baptist's, Drogheda, after the suppression. In 1552, James Segrave and Patrick Sarsfield were granted lands at Finglas by Archbishop Hugh Curwen. In 1591, the lands became the exclusive property of John Segrave. A stone house with turret was built at Finglaswood, S.W. of Finglas, the ruins of which still exist, and bore the arms of the Segrave family. Before 1619, Walter Segrave changed his residence to Little Cabragh, to a house nearly five times the value of Finglaswood (i.e. £1400) and of Jacobean design and decoration. It was built of stone and roofed with tiles, was very extensive and had brewery, dairy, coach-house etc. It was furnished lavishly, with every refinement of the period. On the walls were oil paintings of the Last Supper and the Last Judgment. In the parlour a viol and a pair of virginals in a frame bespoke the accomplishments of Walter Segrave's daughter. The Segraves appear to have always adhered to the catholic faith, yet they were allied by marriage with important protestant families, and were praised for their "good and kindly dealings"

Margaretts in the said parish, yet divers prists, Jesuits and friers, whose names the vicar cannot yet learn, have recourse unto the howses of Sir Christopher Plunkett, knight, Robert Barnewall of Dunbroe, Esq., Henrie Sedgrave of the Little Cabragh, gent. and Thomas Warren of Harristowne, yeoman, as theire chief maintainers, adherents, and abbettors.

with Englishmen. Walter, who was mayor of Dublin, as his father also had been, married Elinor Ball (1586) of Spicletown Castle, Co. Meath, a sister of Walter Ball of Balygall who was one of the founders with Dr. Luke Chaloner (his son-in-law) of Trinity College. The Segraves intermarried with the most prominent catholic families of the Pale, Cheevers of Monks-town, Fagan of Feltrim, and Eustace of Baltinglas. Walter Segrave, when alderman, supplied calivers and powder to his cousin, James Eustace, Lord Baltinglas, in 1580, and was imprisoned with Archbishop Dermot O Hurley in Dublin Castle. His estates were confiscated, but he recovered them in 1595 through the intervention of his protestant friends and relatives who respected him for his fidelity to his religion. In 1603, he was a signatory to the petition of catholics to James I for freedom of conscience (Harris, *Hist. & Antiqs. of Dublin*). In the Irish Star Chamber, 22 Nov. 1605, he was fined £100 and committed to Dublin Castle for refusing to attend divine worship in his parish church and was convicted of "wilful obstinacy and confession." This did not deter him from "treasonable correspondence with Rome," or from making his house at Cabragh, in 1619, a "notorious resort of Jesuits, Priests, Friars, and other disaffected persons." (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*)

He bequeathed property for the maintenance of candidates for the priesthood of his own or his wife's name, and the proceeds of the sale of his three best gowns and wrought-velvet coat for pious uses. To each of the inmates of St. John's Hospital, outside Newgate, he bequeathed a frieze gown to wear at his burial. It may be presumed that he was a generous benefactor of the Hospital whose lands his ancestor had acquired.

At Little Cabragh, Walter was succeeded, in 1621, by his grandson, Henry, whom as a child he married to Alice Noble, an heiress of tender years. The great house of Jacobean refinement became the meeting-place of "priests, Jesuits, and friars." His brother, Laurence, became a priest and escaped to Antwerp where, in 1629, he built at his own expense a college for the training of sixteen priests, became its first president and endowed it liberally.

When the rebellion of 1641 broke out Henry was arrested; but although sundry allegations were made against him of sympathy with the insurgents, and ill tales were told of him in the "Swan" in Thomas Street, no overt act was proved, and he was soon released. Under the Commonwealth he was forced to leave Cabragh, and shortly before its close he is mentioned as resident in London, and as giving financial aid towards the Restoration. During the Commonwealth period the house in Little Cabragh became the residence of the famous Colonel Hierome Sankey, who was constant to no form of faith (a governor of Erasmus Smith Endowment under Cromwellian and Restoration governments) and of whom it was said that he "would fain

CLOGHRAN-HYDERT.

Is an impropriation of the citty of Dublin, the tythes thereof beinge worth xx libri per annum. The said Mr. Willsonn is curate there, who hath but fortie-five shillings per annum for serving the cure. There is never a Protestant in the whole parish.

CASTLEKNOCKE.

The church is ruinous. The great tithes belonges to the prebend of Castleknocke. One Roger Goode, preacher, is vicar there, his vicariadge beinge worth twentie marks per annum. The most of the parishioners are recusants, yet the last Easter there were above twenty communicants. There are two prists, the one named Harris, the other Patricke Gargan, who comonly frequent that parishe.

CLONSILLAGH.

The church and chauncell are ruinous. The tithes are impropriate. Mr. Luttrell, of Luttrellstown, is farmer, and the foresaid Roger Goode is curate. There is one Thady Duffe, a popish schoolmaster in that parishe.

MALLAHYDERT

is the corpes of the prebend of the same. The said Goade is curate. The church and chauncell are ruinous.

COWLOCKE.²⁴RATHENY²⁴CLONTARFE.²⁴DROMCONRAGH, *alias* CLONTURKE.²⁴

BALLIMORE.

The tithes belonge and are divided between the treasurer of St. Patricks and the chaunter of the same, being nearly worth iii^{xx} pounnds per annum. The church and chauncel are not in repairacon. The cure is served by Silvester Cooley, minister, who certifieth that he hath the smale tythes for serving the cure. There are but very fewe Protestants in this parishe. The priest name that sayeth Mass in this parishe is Walter Fitzgerrald.

live easy with all men." (Ball, *Southern Fingal*, pp. 90-97).

St. Margaret's, the Church of the Ward, and Artane, became extinct after 1615.

²⁴ Apparently extinct after 1615; likewise Chapelizod and Glasnevin,

HOLLIWOOD-WICKLOW.

The church and chauncell are fallen downe to the ground. The tythes of the rectorie, being worth sixteene pownds per annum belonge to Apollo Waller, Mr. of Arte, who is person. One Maurice Mullconry, Bachelor of Arte, is vicar, whose vicariadge is worth viii libri per annum. There is in this parishe and Donard some xvien that frequent divine service.

DONARD.

The church and chauncell are fallen downe to the ground. The rectorie is impropriate, held by the Lord Viscounte Nettervill, beinge worth xvi libri per annum. The foresaid Maurice Mullconry is vicar there, it being worth viii libri per annum.

DONNOGHMOORE-O-MALY.

The church and chauncell is downe to the ground. The tythes beinge worth about xxx libri per annum and belonge unto Mr. Mitchaell Bellarby and Mr. Robert Willsonn prebends thereof. Patricke Magwire, clarke, is vicar of the same which is worth unto him above viii libri per annum. All the parishioners except Mr. Charles Vallentine are recusants.

YAGO.

The church and chauncell are ruinous. The tythes belong unto Mr. Doughtie, prebend thereof, sett for xviii libri per annum. There are some five Protestant families that frequent divine service. Matthias Watson, Mr. of Arte and preacher, is curate, who hath for serving the cure but xls. per annum.

TIPPERKEVIN.²⁵

The church is fallen downe. The tythes, beinge worth xxvi libri per annum, belonge to the corpes of the prebend. Silvester Cooley aforesaid is curat, who hath iiii libri per annum for servinge the cure. The foresaid Walter Fitzgerrald, the Mass-prest, sayeth Mass in that parishe. Sir Robert Oglethorpe, knight, and Alexander Eustace, of Dowdisstowne, are greate abettors and maintainers of prists.

²⁵. The Eustaces, branches of the family of Lord Baltinglass, held property over the counties of Kildare, Wicklow, and Dublin. Alexander, described as of Crookstown in 1608, was with others of his name in various parts a Juror of the King. The Eustaces were Jacobites. Their struggle for the faith is one of the most interesting episodes in the reign of Elizabeth. (Murphy, I, 115-30).

RAMOORE.

The church and chauncell are downe. The tythes are impropriate, worth about lx libri per annum. All the parishioners, except Mr. Peisly, are recusants. William Pillsworth, Mr. of Arte and preacher, is vicar there, it beinge worth xvi libri per annum. There is a prist in that parish who sayes Mass commonly in that parishe.

BURGAGE.²⁶

The church is fallen down and the chauncell uncovered. The tythes, being worth xl libri per annum, belong unto the Chaunter of St. Patricks Dublin. All the parishioners are recusants except Mr. Arte Kavannagh. The foresaid Silvester Cooly is curate, who hath the small tythes, beinge worth about v libri per annum, for serving the cure. Nicholas Casey, a Mass-prist, dwelling at Hartwell, says Mass commonly in that parish.

BOYSTOWNE.²⁷

The church and chauncell are out of repairacon. The tithes, being worth about xvi libri per annum, belong unto the Lord Archbishop of Dublin *ad mensam*. Silvester Cooly, clarke, is curate there. All the parishioners are recusants. Donnogh M'Donnell Oge, of Tullfarris, is a great abbetor and maintainer of preists. There is one Walter Fitzgerrald, a Mass-prist, that saies Mass in the said Donnogh's howse and in other places.

COTTLANSTOWNE.

The church and chauncell are in good repairacon. The tythes, beinge worth about x libri per annum, are held by Sir Thomas Hibbotts, knight. The said Cooley reads prayers unto Sir Thomas Hibbotts when he is there, and hath noo certain stipend except what Sir Thomas pleases to give him.

DONLAVAN.

The church and chauncell are uncovered. The tythes, beinge worth xxx libri per annum, belonge unto Mr. William Goulbourne, prebend thereof. All the parishioners are recusants. Patrick Magwire, clarke, is curate there who hath v libri per annum for servinge the cure.

²⁶ (See *Visitation of 1615*, no 115). It is interesting to note that the Mass-priest dwelt near the Holy Well of St. Mo-Thua, beside the ruined church and the cemetery.

²⁷ This is the ancient church of Temple-Beodan. Boystown was the 15th century name of the locality.

CILTOWNE AND BRENOCKSTON.

The church of Giltowne is downe. The tythes are impropriat, beinge worth, as is certified, c libri per annum, held by Sir James Carroll, knight. The foresaid Mathias Watson is curate, who hath but fowre powns for serving the cure. There are three Protestant families in that parishe that come to church to Kilcullen, where the said Watson preacheth. The foresaid Walter Fitzgerald, and one Leishcoon, a prist, doo usually frequent those parts. The tithe of Brenockstown is sett for iii libri xs per annum, and belongs unto the Deane and Chapter of St. Patricks.

BALLIBOGHT.

The church and chauncell are fallen to the ground. The tythes are impropriat, held by Sir Henry Bealinge, knight. The value is not certified by the curate, Maurice O'Mulconry aforesaid, who hath but xls for serving the cure.

TIPPER AND HEYNSTOWNE.

The church of Tipper is roofed, but not in repaire. The tythes thereof belonge to the Lord Bishop of Clonfert, who is prebend thereof being worth about xxx libri per annum. The foresaid Silvester Cooley is curate there, who hath iiii libri for serving the cure. There are two Mass-prists that saies Mass in that parishe, the one named Laurence Sutton, and the other David Sutton.

KILLHEELE AND KILBRIDE.²⁸

These two are two impropriations held by Mr. Allen of St. Wollstans. The churches and chauncels are very ruinous.

²⁸ Kilheele is mentioned in the 1179 list of Glendaloch's churches as Tech Cheli. Cele is probably "Cele-Crist, Bishop of Cill-Cele-Crist in Ui Dunchadha in Fothartaigh in Leinster. He was of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall" (*Martyrol. Donegal*, at 3 March). In the diocesan lists of 1275 and 1531 the church is called Kilheele (the form Kilteel is 17th century). The primitive church was provided with an elaborate chancel arch in the 12th century (probably between 1150 and 1180), and the side walls were rebuilt in the late mediaeval period (probably in the 15th century). The church was very ruinous in 1630, and the stones of the arch were used in the construction of the late 18th century farm buildings beside the ancient castle of the Fitzgeralds near the church. In 1934 many of these stones were recovered by the Board of Works, and the arch was partly rebuilt from them. "It is safe to say that we have at Kilteel a unique addition to our knoweladge of the Irish Romanesque, a chancel archway with figure subjects drawn from the High Cross iconography in part and showing also some

BRAY.²⁹

The church is somewhat ruined by the last great storme. The chauncell is in reasonable good repairacon. The tythes are

subjects not previously found in Ireland." (Leask, 1-8). The subjects carved on the chancel stones are Adam and Eve, Samson and the Lion, David carrying the head of Goliath, a dancer (probably Salome), Jacob wrestling with the angel, an abbot or bishop with simple crooked staff, and a seated figure holding with one hand what seems a musical horn. The capitals of the columns have angle heads or masks with locks of hair carried into more or less intricate interlacements which show a more naturalistic treatment of the face and a greater intricacy than most other existing examples of Irish Romanesque. The impost band of ornament of these capitals is particularly interesting since it is a classical *motif* of circles with rosettes separated by small flowers. This is the only occurrence of the *motif* in Irish Romanesque architecture. Fragments of an ancient cross with ringed head and interlaced ornament are also here. The church is not mentioned in the 1615 Visitation: it was apparently already in ruins.

Near the church was founded, in the 13th century, a preceptory for Hospitallers by Maurice Fitzgerald (2nd Baron of Offaly, d. 1257). It was on the military road, Dublin-Rathcoole-Balymore-Baltinglas, for the protection of the Anglo-Norman colony. Considerable remains of the preceptory buildings still exist.

The preceptory was granted at the suppression to Thomas Alen, brother of John Alen the famous Master of the Rolls under Henry VIII, and afterwards Chancellor. They were both relatives of Archbishop Alen of Dublin, the predecessor of George Browne. John was granted St. Wolstan's in 1536, the first religious house to suffer dissolution, and on his death between 1583-91 it passed to Thomas. A long line of Alens followed at St. Wolstan's and were buried in the family vault at Donaghcumper, an ancient church near St. Wolstan's which received the name of Alen's Court. The Alens intermarried with the Gormanstons, Luttrells, and Sarsfields. The last of the Alens fought against the English at Fontenoy, and was known as Count Alen of St. Wolstan's. (Ronan, *Reformation in Dublin*, 156-67; *Journ. Kildare Arch. Soc.*, II, 286-7). It is remarkable how the important catholic and protestant families of counties Dublin and Kildare intermarried in the Jacobean period, and yet the heads of the houses adhered to their respective faiths and were militant when occasions required.

The deanery of Balymore altered considerably between 1615 and 1630. In 1615, ten churches are given as in good repair, and the Book of Common Prayer in Irish was used in several of its churches. It would seem that the catholics were forced to attend protestant services under severe penalties. The toleration in the early years of Charles I's reign seems to have put heart into the catholics of the deanery. Very few protestants are returned there in 1630, and only one church was in repair and one in partial repair. The priests had their "abettors and maintainers" among the catholic gentry.

²⁹ The district between Stillorgan and Bray was evidently well supplied with secular priests and friars; it was thus similar to Finglas district in

impropiat, held by Mr. William Plunkett of Dublin Esqr. (see Portmarnock), beinge worth lxxv libri sterling per annum, who allows unto Mr. Simon Swayne, vicar thereof, the small tythes, beinge worth but viii libri per annum. There are but sixteene in that parish that frequent divine service. Every gent. thereabout hath a prist or a frier for theire domesticke chaplen, and maintaines and abbets them, vizt., Theobald Walshe of Carrickmaine, doth releeve and abbett one Turlogh Reily, a Mass-prist, and one Patrick Comin, a frier, who doo celebrate Mass, and execute their function in his mansion howse of Carrickmayne, frequented by neighbouring townes publicquely; Mr. Robert Barnewall of Shankill, doth likewise releeve and abbett one Teige O'Murroughowe, a frier, and Mary Barnewall, his own sister, beinge a nunn, which frier doth say Mass in the Castle of Shankill; Joanea Eustace of Ouldcourt, widdow, doth likewise abbett and releeve one Dermot Byrne, a Mass-preist, who doth celebrate Mass in her mansion-howse of Ouldcourt; William Wolverston, of Stillorgan, Esqr., during his abode there, hath one John Cawell, a Mass-preist, to celebrate Mass in his howse. Besides that, divers tymes, since the proclamation of the first of April, the Vicar of Bray hath seene (as he certifies) swarmes of friers in those parts who were releevd and intertaind by the said gent., seldome returninge to theire convents without the benevolence of the poorer sorte, to the great impoverishment of the people.

north Co. Dublin, except that in the latter district the Jesuits were in evidence rather than the friars. After the Anglo-Norman invasion a strongly-fortified castle was erected at Carrickmines to guard the boundaries of the Pale in south Co. Dublin and to protect the cultivated lands of Clonken and Monkstown from the Irish of the mountains. In the middle of the 15th century the castle was erected in the form in which it stood for the next two centuries by the Walshes. Theobald Walsh was not only an ardent catholic but threw himself with ardour on the Irish side in the Rebellion of 1641, and it was from Carrickmines that the Irish attacked Bullock Castle. Theobald became a captain in the Confederate army and lost all his estates. (Ball, *Dublin*, 98-101).

Shankill was one of the archiepiscopal manors of Dublin, and in early Anglo-Norman times boasted of a castle which the archbishop occasionally occupied but which was definitely put out of action in 1294 by the O'Tooles who were making a determined bid to recover their lordship of Fercualann. Determined efforts were made in the 15th and 16th centuries to build castles in the neighbourhood to stop the onslaughts of the mountain Irish, and Shankill, Puck's, and Shanganagh castles were erected. A Peter Talbot was in possession of Shankill by grant of Henry VIII in 1537 and was recommended for aid in the strengthening of his castle against the O'Tooles. Patrick Barnewall was in possession of Shankill before 1571 (d.c. 1571). He was

DELGANY.

The church and chauncell are down. Thomas Gilbert, Mr. of Artes and preacher, is parson thereof. The tythes, beinge worth lx libri per annum, are in lease with Justice Mayward, with a reservation of twentie pownds sterling to the parson. William Cornwall, clarke, serves the cure, who hath but iii libri per annum. There are but fower in that parishe that come to hear divine service.

NEWCASTLE Mr. GYNTGAN.³⁰

The church is downe, the chauncell covered, but not decent within.

second son of Robert of Drimnagh (d. 1535), and was succeeded at Shankill by his son Robert, a minor in 1571, who married a daughter of Walshe of Carrickmines. He died in 1594, and was succeeded by his son Patrick (d. 1627) who was succeeded by his son Robert who married Mary, daughter of the 7th Lord Trimleston. He is the Robert referred to in the Visitation, and was still living in 1641. One of his sisters, a nun, occupied the Castle with him in 1630. To what convent she belonged we do not know; either the dissolved convent of Grace Dieu which may have carried on at this time at Portrane under the protection of the Barnewalls, or the convent in Cook Street supplied from Dunkirk.

The Walshes were also intermarried with the Eustaces, and their property of Oldcourt, south of Bray, fell into the hands of the Eustaces. The widow Joanna Eustace was a determined abettor of the mass-priest. The most prominent resident and the most striking personality in south Co. Dublin at this time was William Wolverston of Stillorgan. The Wolverstons were an ancient Suffolk family who came over here in the latter part of the 16th century. George served under Sir John Travers, Master of the Ordnance, then in residence at Monkstown Castle, and was appointed Captain of the O'Byrne's country. He married one of the Rochforts of Kilbogget (Kilbegog) and had a lease of Stillorgan from the Plunketts. His son James also saw military service but soon settled down to look after his extensive lands in Co. Wicklow and Co. Dublin. He married a daughter of Richard Archbold of Kilmacud, and, at his death in 1609, the property was divided between his children, one of whom, William, received Stillorgan which was the largest manor house at that time in the district. The Wolverstons had become catholics by intermarriage, and William was a most devout catholic, as were his neighbours, the Cheevers of Monkstown, the Goodmans, and the Walshes. He married one of the Barnewells of Shankill, but though his relatives took part in the Rebellion of 1641, he kept himself clear of any overt act. (Ball, *Dublin*, I, 117-120).

³⁰ John Wolverston was brother of William of Carrickmines. Like many others who held impropriate rectories or were farmers of the tithes, he paid the protestant vicar a small stipend for his pains; in this case it was only one-tenth of the total tithes. We do not know, of course, how much of the tithes was paid under the title of rents to the farmer of the tithes who was generally also a landlord. Newcastle was considered one of the principal towns in the county in 1598—a garrison town.

The greate tythes are impropriat, held by John Wolverston worth cl libri per annum. William Cornwall is vicar there, whose meanes is worth but fiteene pownds per annum, parte of his meanes kept from him by the said John Wolverston. There are but fower-and-twentie that comes to church in that parishe.

STAGONY.

The church and chauncell of Powerscourt where the parishioners visit now are in verie good repairacon and decencie. The greate tythes beinge worth l libri per annum belonge to Ambrose Aingier, Mr. of Arte and preacher, prebend thereof. There is one Peter Brimingham of Churchtowne, that is a great abbetor of popish prists who intertaines them in his howse, and hath Mass comonly said there. George Leisly, Mr. of Arte and preacher, is curate there, who hath xx libri per annum for his paines. There are in that parishe about two hundred that usually frequent divine service.

RATHMICHAEL.

The church is in repairacon but not decent within, the chauncell is almost downe. The greate tythes, beinge worth xx libri per annum and belonge unto the corpes of the prebend. Simon Swayne, clarke, is vicar there, which vicariadge as he certifies is worth but viii libri per annum. There are but viii persons that frequent divine service besides the vicar and his family.

KILLCOLE.

The church and chauncell are both in greate decay and altogether unfurnished. The greate tythes beinge worth l libri per annum are held by Mr. Francis Dade. William Cornewall aforesaid is curate who hath but v libri per annum for his paines, as he certifies. There are but two in that parishe that frequent divine service.

KILLMAKINOCKE.

The church of Killmakinocke wanteth a rooffe and all other ornaments befittinge, savinge a booke of Common Prayer and a font. The tythes are impropriat, worth about xlviii libri per annum, belonginge unto Mr. Dongan Esqr. who alloweth the smale tithe beinge worth viii libri per annum unto Thomas Days, clarke, curate thereof for serving the cure. There are not above fower in that parishe that resort to heare divine service. James McFelim, of Killrone, George Archbald of Glencormucke, and Cahire O'Toole, of

Killmakinocke, are greate abbettors and harborers of friers and preists, and hath Mass said comonly in theire howses by one Dermott Byrne, a Mass-preist.

CONNAGH.⁸¹

The church and chauncell are ruinous. The tithe belonge ad mensam Archiepiscopi Dublin; beinge longe since leased out amongst other things for a smale rent, are nowe held by Mr. Francis Dade, worth about xxx libri per annum. The said Thomas Davys is curat there, who hath vi libri per annum for serving the cure. There are but xiiien poore laborers that frequent divine service. Mr. James Walshe, of Connagh, doth keepe both friers and preists in his howse to say Mass there, and doth abet one Garret Warren, a popishe schoolmaster, in the town of Connagh, to teach the principles of that religion.

TULLOGH.

The church of Tullogh is somewhat ruined by the late stormes. The roof of the chauncel is almost downe. The tythes beinge worth about lxiiii libri per annum, belonge unto Christ Church, Dublin. The said Simon Swayne is curate, who is allowed the small tithes amounting to v libri per annum for serving the cure. There is not one in that parishe that resorteth to church to hear divine service.

KILTERNAN.

The church and chauncell are downe. The tythes are impropriat, belonging to Sir Thomas FitzWilliams, worth xxiii libri sterling per annum. The foresaid Simon Swayne is curate who is allowed the smale tythes beinge worth v libri per annum for serveinge the cure. All the parishioners are recusants.

CLONKEENE *alias* GRAINGE.

The church is somewhat uncovered with the late stormes, the tythes belonge unto the vicars of Christ Church worth iiii^{xx} libri per annum. The said Symon Swayne is curate who is

⁸¹ The Walshes of Shangannagh came into the possession of Connagh and Cork in the 16th century which had previously been held by the Lawlesses. In the 17th century the Walshes erected at Connagh a large house with five chimneys though the roof was only of thatch. James Walsh was the owner in 1630. After the Rebellion of 1641, the English settlers, mentioned in the above Report, were driven away and the lands in the parish came under the rule of the Confederate party. Under the Commonwealth the Walshes lost their lands here.

allowed vii libri sterling for serveinge the cure. The number frequenting divine service exceeds not xxiiii persons.

DALKEY.

The church is ruinous, the chauncell hath no rooffe. The tythes beinge worth xviii libri per annum, are impropriat. William Morris Lloyd, clarke, is curate, who is allowed but iiii libri per annum for serveinge the cure. There is not one that cometh to church but the said curats family, savinge that in fishing time there are many English and Scotts that come to morneinge and eveninge prayers.

MOUNCTOWNE.³²

The church and chauncell are in good repairacon, but wants decencie and some necessities within. The tythes are impropriat, worth about c libri per annum, belonginge unto Sir Gerrott Aylmer, knight, Mr. Henry Chivers, of Mounctown, and Mr. John Fagan of Feltrim. The said Morris Lloyd is curate who hath but five or six pownds per annum for serveinge the cure. There is a howse in the towne of Mounctowne converted from a dwellinge howse to be a Mass-house, as is gathered by the curate from that, first, it is comonly called the Mass'howse : secondly, by the report of Turlagh Revly, the Mass-prist, that it was bestowed upon him ; and lastly, by the continuall use of sayeing Mass therein. And when the gents. thereabout, viz. Mr. Henry Chivers, of Mounctowne ; Mr. James Goodman, of Laghnanstown, and Mr. Henry Walse of Dalkey, be pleased to have Mass said in their own howses and castles, they have it, and that not seldom, where the people of the parishes about resorte, noo les ther: they used to doo when they goe to the Mass'howse aforesaid.

³² On the death of Sir John Travers, Master of the Ordnance and owner of Monkstown Castle, in 1562, the property fell into the hands of his granddaughter who had married James Eustace, eldest son of the 2nd Viscount Baltinglass, who played a prominent part in the Nugent-Baltinglass Rebellion. In spite of the attainder of James, his wife (then viscountess) succeeded in having the lands restored to her. After the death of Viscount James in Spain where he had taken refuge, his widow married Sir Gerald Aylmer of Donadea, Co. Kildare, also a catholic. After her death in 1610, the castle and lands fell into the hands of her nephew, Henry Cheevers, her sister's second son, also a catholic. He married a daughter of his neighbour, Sir Richard Fitzwilliam (ancestor in the female line of the earls of Pembroke) whose castle at Merrion (now the Blind Asylum) was the only dwelling of importance between Monkstown and Dublin. On his death, in 1640, he was succeeded by his son, Walter, who, although he took no part in the

KILLENY.³³

The church and chauncell of Killenyn wanteth a rooffe and ornaments. The tythe belongs unto the Deane of Christ Church, beinge worth xxiiii libri per annum. The said Morris Lloyd is curate, who is allowed for serveinge of the cure vi libri per annum. There is not any Protestant in that parishe. The said curate certifies that there is a howse lately given by Mr. James Goodman, of Lagnhans-town, to be a school-howse, and keepeth a younge man, a papist, there to teach his owne children and his neighbours children.

DROMKEY AND CASTLE McADAM.

The church and chauncell are downe. The tythes belonge to Thomas Richmond, clarke, rector of Dromkey, beinge worth about xvien libri per annum. There comes not any to church there saveinge the rectors owne family. He certifies that John Joyce, of Wicklow, and divers others, detaine from him his gleabe land and several other thinges belonging unto his parsonage, and that he is not able to sue

Rebellion of 1641, yet was supplanted in possession of the castle and property by General Ludlow, Commander of the Horse in Ireland under the Commonwealth, and transplanted to Connacht. Under the Restoration, in November 1660, he was restored to his estates. (Ball, *Dublin*, I, 6-9).

In the first half of the 16th century Lagnanstown was held by James Goodman who, in 1547, was given a grant of land in Co. Wicklow which the government then desired to colonise. He was succeeded by his son, James, who was a tenant of the lands of Rochestown and Cornerscourt, and held also the lands of Danestown, Castleknock, and, as a loyal subject, though a catholic, and a large tillage farmer, supplied the garrison with corn in 1572. He was buried, in 1575, with his family in the parish church of Killiney. His son, William, signed the assurance of loyalty from the catholics of the Pale on the accession of James I. His grandson, James, mentioned above, succeeded in 1615, and was regarded by the government in 1641 as a most active enemy. He was provost-marshal in the army of the Confederates and had to flee when the garrison took the castle of Carrickmines. He was executed under the Commonwealth for the murder of William Boatson which the Depositions of 1641 say he committed at Bray when the Irish were in camp there.

Henry Walshe of Dalkey, of the family of the Walshes of Shangannagh, was one of the chief inhabitants of the town of the Seven Castles, of which, under the Commonwealth, only one was habitable. The population of the town was then returned as three English and forty-one Irish, inhabiting thirteen houses. It was for these Irish that Henry gave his residence as a mass-house in 1630, and gave another house in the town as a schoolhouse for the education of his own and his neighbours' children.

³³ The churches of the Bray deanery which became extinct after 1615 are Kilruddery, Clonkeen, Kilgobban and Baile-na-Iobhar (Leperstown).

for his right, he beinge verie poor. Alexander Toole, of Ballemoninge, in the parishe of Castle McAdam, doth abet and relieve one Patrick McAteare, a Mass-preist, who sayeth Mass every Sunday in his howse, whereunto all the neighbours comonly resort; as also one Edmond Quyn, a yonge Mass-preist, intituled the person of Dromkey, sayeth Mass every Sunday in the parishes of Dromkey and Wicklow, unto whom three or fowr hundred of the parishioners resort to heare Mass.

WICKLOE.³⁴

The church and chauncell of Wicklow are covered, but as yet are not decent within. The greate tythes belonge unto Apollo Waller, prebend thereof, worth cc libri per annum, but leased to Sir William Usher, knight. Mr. Balthazar Fox, Mr. of Arte and preacher, is vicar thereof, which vicariadge is worth xl libri per annum. He certifies that there are divers thinges swallowed upp nowe by laymen from him, which belonge to his vicariadge, which have beene partly in his owne possession and partly in the possession of his predecessors, vicars of Wickloe, vizt., two parcels of lande adjoyninge to Wickloe called by the names of Maudelins, which in former times hath beene an oratorie, and Farren Eglus, both which are detained from the Church by one James Byrne, of Ballenurrin, gent., a papist. There is also a parcel of lande called Glanely, held by one Dennis Coniam, of Glanely, which land was alienated by his father, Hugh Coniam, some time vicar of Wickloe. There is a publike Mass-howse erected in the parish of Wickloe, in a villadge called Killmurry, upon the land of Teige-Oge-Byrne, of Ballenvalla. There are also divers others howses in the parishe of Wickloe where the preists have and doe (notwithstanding the proclamacon) celebrate Mass as in the house of Cormucke Quyn of Monishrewly, gent., Edward Walshe of Clonmanig, Esq.; Bran Byrne of Courtfold, gent.; Bran Byrne of Kilboy, gent.; and Dennis Coniam of Glanely. The names of the severall Mass-preists that exercise theire functions in the forenamed howses, vizt., one Edmond Quyn, educated in one of the frieries in Dublin; Cale O'Conly, who was questioned for the murther of

³⁴ On the townland of Newtown, adjacent to and south of Ballynerrin, is a famous well called Tobar-na-buadh. Tradition has it that it was near the place of victory of the Irish over the Danes. The ford of the Three Mile Water near the Well was also the site of a victory, in 1599, of the Irish over Sir Henry Harrington's force. Whether the name of the well has any connection with either of these victories is another matter. In the list of the possessions of the monastery of Glendaloch confirmed by Earl Richard Fitz-Gilbert in 1173 to Abbot Thomas is Cell Macua Buaden. Buadan is given as a variant of the name Baetan or Baithan (Adamnan, 409). As Inish-

Mr. Pont ; James O'Trenor and Patrick O'Connell, two northerne men. There are a hundred threescore and odd in the parishe of Wickloe that frequent the church to hear divine service and sermon.

ENISBOEN.

The church is downe ; the chauncell was built within theis two yeares, covered with slate, but it hath been lately blown downe by the greate stormes. The tythes, beinge worth *iiii^{xx}* libri per annum, belonge unto William Bulkeley, Mr. of Arte and preacher, rector thereof : Nicholas Whyte serves the cure there. All the parishioners are recusants, except Laurence Bradshawe, of Donganstown, and his family. There is one James Trew, a Mass-preist, that sayes Mass in the gents. howses of that parishe.

RATHDROME.³⁵

The church and chauncell of Rathdrome are in repairacon. The greate tythes are impropriat, worth *xx* libri per annum. Sir William Parsons, knight and baronett, and Sir William Usher, knight, are farmers or leasees to the mayor or sheriff of Dublin. After the

Baethin (Inisboheen) is adjacent it is not improbable that the well and the cell were Baethin's. The Report above says that an oratory in former times existed here and was called the Maudelins (apparently a nunnery). In 1663 mention is made of the "Nun's Garden" in the town of Wicklow and bounded on the W. by the Abbey lands (Leslie, p. 195). Raheenmore is a short distance north of Inishboheen. Tradition has it that there was a chapel in the vicinity. The fact that there was land nearby called *Farren Eglus* (Church Land) seems to confirm the tradition of the chapel. James Byrne, in 1630, made sure that the lands would not fall into the hands of the protestants. We have nothing to show that they belonged to any of the churches in the town of Wicklow in former times. It is remarkable that though O'Curry (Ordnance Survey Letters, Co. Wicklow) gives the tradition of the association of the well with the battle between the Irish and the Danes, yet the 6in. Ordnance Map has not marked its site, but it gives besides Newtown, the denomination *Toberaviller*. (See Ronan, *Deanery of Wicklow*).

Again, in Glanely, there is question of church land being withheld from the vicar. A Hugh Coniam (the name Cunniam is common in the district) apparently became a protestant and some time vicar of Wicklow, and apparently also came back to the faith and continued to hold the land of Glanely to which his son, Denis, succeeded, and upon which his house probably stood which he used as a mass-house. The catholics evidently were endeavouring to hold the ancient parochial property.

³⁵ The murder of Mr. Pont, the vicar, needs some explanation. After the death of Feagh Mac Hugh O Byrne, Elizabeth granted letters patent to his

murtheringe of Mr. Pont, late vicar (leaving noe meanes to maintaine his wife and children) the maior, Alderman Barrie, and sheriffs presented Robert Pont, sonn to the said Mr. Pont, to be vicar, the vicariadge nowe not exceeding x libri per annum. Theobald Doyle, clarke, serves the cure for him. The parishioners for the most parte are recusants, except the souldiers who now lye in garrison at Moycredin in the Ranlaghs.

GLANDELAGH AND DERELLOSSORY.³⁶

The churches and chauncells are altogether out of repairacon. The tythes belonge unto the Lord Archbishop: worth xl libri Irish per annum, but leased amongst other things unto the lord of Ranelagh: Nicholas Whyte is curate, who is allowed v libri per annum for serveinge the cure. There are noe Protestants in that parishe. There

eldest son, Phelim, for the county and lands of Ranelagh. James I. also (about 1603) granted him letters patent. Several individuals including Sir Richard Graham, Sir James Fitz Piers FitzGerald, Sir William Parsons, and Lord Esmond endeavoured to obtain the lands by accusing Phelim and his sons as rebels. Sometime afterwards Mr. Pont was murdered by Bryan Kavanagh, brother of Morrogh Baccagh Kavanagh, and two others. They were apprehended by Phelim and his sons and executed by the English authorities. One of Morrogh's nephews, then in prison for rebellion, was sent to Dublin by Lord Esmond to accuse Phelim and his sons under threat of being hanged. Many other gaol-birds were also employed to cheat, by their false evidence, Phelim and his sons out of their lands. Carte says that the persecution of Phelim etc. was "scarse to be paralleled in the history of any age or any country." (Carte, *Ormond*, I, 55-64).

Alderman Barry, who presented Mr. Pont's son to the vicarage of Rathdrum, was mayor in 1610-11. As Theobald Doyle still held it in 1630 for him, young Pont was not yet of age to take it—presumably he was still studying for the church. Barry had the appointment of the vicar in his own hands as he had a lease in 1616 of the lands of Glendaloch and Rathdrum from the corporation. The lease recites his "estate in Silva Salvatoris [St. Saviour's, Glendaloch] in Ranelagh for 61 years at £20 p.a. of all lands, rectories, tithes etc. belonging to the City in the Co. Wicklow, part of All Saints." (*Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin*, III, 71). These were part of the Glendaloch monastery possessions that had fallen into the hands of All Saints Priory, Dublin, in 1216, and which were granted to Dublin corporation at the suppression.

³⁶ The tithes were leased to the Lord of Ranelagh, namely, Phelim O'Byrne.

Dromkay lies between Rathnew and Wicklow and was dedicated to St. Berchan. (*Pope Rolls*, 1442; *Archiv. Hib.*, II, 17). Its full name is Druimchacha. The townlands in the parish are nearly all south of Wicklow, between the town and Kilpoole. The church of Castle McAdam stood on a height overlooking the Vale of Avoca, many miles distant from Dromkay.

is a Mass-prist called Sir Neale, who comonly saics Mass within that parishe: besides, on St. Kevins day, there doe infinite number of people and greate store of friers and prists resort to Glendelagh to goe in pilgrimage, and there offer unto the prists and friers.

KILMACOWE, TEMPLEMICHAEL, AND KILBRIDE.³⁷

The churches and chauncells of all theis are altogether ruinous. The greate tythes belong *ad mensam Archiepiscopi Dublin*, all worth about xl libri per annum, but leased out long since for a smale rent. The foresaid Nicholas Whyte is curate, who hath vi libri xs for serveinge the cure. All the parishioners are recusants. The Mass-prists names that frequent theis parishes and comonly say Mass there are Daniel O'Dowlan and James O'Trenery.

ENERELY.³⁸

The church and chauncell are altogether ruinous. The greate tythes, beinge worth xxiii libri per annum, are impropriat. The Lord Esmond is farmer. The said Whyte is curate, who hath three pounds sterling for serveinge the cure. There are not above six or seven that come to church. The foresaid Mass-prist, James O'Trenery, doth say Mass in this parishe.

Again mention is made of glebe land being withheld from the rector. (Ronan, in *Journ. RSAI*, Dec. 1928, p. 153).

The tithes of Glendaloch were leased to the Lord Ranelagh, namely, Phelim O'Byrne. Derelossery or Derlaster was near Roundwood, in the Fertir or Vartry district. It was part of the prebend of the chancellor of St. Patrick's cathedral.

³⁷ Cill-mo-Chuaigh, N.E. of Avoca, was dedicated to Cuach or Coningean who is commemorated at the 29th April and the 29th May. She is called Cuach of Cill Fionnmaighe in Ui Feneclais, in Forthuatha Laigen, and it is said that she was pupil to Mac Tail of Cill-Cuillinn, and it was on account of her the clergy of Leinster denounced Mac Tail (*Martyrol. Donegal*, 29 May). She is also called a fair pillar, and the daughter of a King of Leinster (*Cal. of O'Gorman*, at 29 April). The ruins of the church still stand. (Ord. Survey Letters, co. Wicklow).

³⁸ Inbhear Daoile is the ancient name of the Redcross River that empties itself into the sea at this spot. On the 3rd September is commemorated "Dagan, bishop of Inbhear Daoile in East Leinster in Mal Messincorb." "He is of the race of Labraigh Lorc, son of Ugaire Mor from whom the Legenians are descended, and Caoiltigherna, daughter of Caomhlogha, sister of Caoimghin, was his mother." He thus belongs to the middle 6th century.

KILLPOOLE.³⁹

The church and chauncell are altogether ruinous. The greate tythes, being worth xxiiii libri per annum, are impropriat. John Wolverston, gent., is farmer. Mr. Balthazar Fox, aforesaid, is curate there, who is allowed the smale tythes, beinge worth iii libri per annum, for serveinge the cure.

ARCKLOE, TEMPLERENY, AND KILLENNOY.⁴⁰

The church of Arcklow wants some coveringe. The chauncell is in good repairacon, only it wants ornaments within. The great tithes are impropriat, worth about xl libri per annum. Mr. Balthazar Fox is vicar there, whose vicariadg is sett for xvii libri per annum, out of which hee allows to one Nicholas Whyte, curate there, v libri sterling per annum. There are about xxtie Protestants in the parishe of Arkloe. The vicar certifies that he is informed that there is a Mass-howse erected uppon the land of Ballerahan. The Mass-prist that saies Mass in that parishe is named Sir Donnell. The rest are chapels belonginge to Arkloe.

INCHE AND KILGORMAN.

The church of the Inche is ruinous, but the chauncell is in good repairacon, only it wants ornaments. The greate tythes of both belonge ad mensam Archiepiscopi Dublin worth xvi libri per annum. John Leigh, clarke and preacher, is vicar of the Inche, whose vicariadg is worth xii libri per annum. There are in that parishe about fiftie or sixtie that frequent divine service. As for Killgorman, the church and chauncell are altogether in decay. Theobald Doyle, clarke, is vicar there, whose vicariadg is worth but iiii libri per annum, and, as he certifies, there are about xxtie that go to church in that parishe.

³⁹ Kilpoole is probably Pol or Polan. A Polan is identified with Cillmona or Kilbarrack (Cill-Berach) near Sutton, Co. Dublin, and the name-place, Stapolin is found here and at Enniskerry. He may have been one of the Welsh missionaries who came to this district in the 6th century. In early Anglo-Norman times the district fell into the hands of the Hospitallers of Kilmainham. The possession included 1200 acres, and a burgage or frank-house (guest-house) in the town of Wicklow for the use of the Hospitallers.

⁴⁰ Templeraney is probably the Douenacherein or Donaghre, the townland of Knockanree adjoins it and contains a rath in which a burial urn was found in a cist in 1906. (*Journ. RSAI*, June, 1916 ; Dec. 1927, p. 114).

BALLINTEMPLE.⁴¹

The church and chauncell are very ruinous. The greate tythes are impropriate; Sir William Parsons is farmer. Theobald Doyle, aforesaid, is curate, who hath, as he certifies, xx libri per annum for serving the cure.

KILLAHURLER.⁴²

The body of the church is in good reparation, but the chauncell is downe to the ground. The tythes belonge unto the Deane of Christ Church, being worth xv libri per annum, which are leased to Brien McEdmond and Gilpatricke McMelaghlin for two boate loads of woode per annum. They allow the curate but xxxs. per annum.

ATHY.

The church and chauncell of Athy are in good reparation. The tythes are impropriate, worth xxxvi libri per annum, in the possession of George Walter and Nicholas Mulgale. There are about one hundred and fiftie that frequent divine service. William Pinsent, Mr. of Arte and preacher, is curate there.

KILBERRY.

The church and chauncel are ruinous. The tythes, beinge worth cxx libri per annum, belong to the Deane of St. Patricks, but in lease with Thomas Greames, Esqr. The said William Pinsent is curate, for which he is allowed but vi libri per annum. There are about a doozen families in that parish which frequent the church of Athy to heare divine service and sermon.

REBAN, *alias* CHURCHTOWNE.

The church and chauncell are ruinous. The tythes, beinge worth a hundred marks, are impropriate, in the possession of the executors of Sir Walter Dongan, baronett, deceased, out of which they allow

⁴¹ This is Tachmayl of the early list.

⁴² In the ancient list it was called Achaderlar. It was dedicated to St. David, and the church and lands were granted to Christ Church in 1283. The lands included an important forest which was used by the priory for timber and fuel (*Christ Church Deeds*). The dean was using it for this purpose as late as 1630.

The churches of Kilcoman, Balledonnell, Gleneady, Rathnew, and Killuskey, mentioned in 1615, are omitted.

the said Mr. Pinsent for serveinge the cure but iiii libri per annum, besides the booke money. There are likewise twentie Protestant familys in that parishe that frequent the church of Athy as aforesaid.

NICHOLSTON.

The church and chauncell are ruinous, the land waste, and noe body liveth on it.

MOONE.

The church and chauncell are ruinous, the tythes being worth fiftie pounnds per annum ; the tythes are impropriate, in the possession of William Archbold, Esq., who allows the said Mr. Pinsent for serveinge the cure but fiftie shillings and the book money. There is but one Protestant family in this parishe.

TANCKARDSTON.

The church and chauncell are ruinous. The tythes, beinge worth xxx libri per annum, belong to Thomas Hovendon, Esq. Edmond Hynde, clarke, is curate, whose stipend is but iii libri per annum for serveinge the cure.

MONMAHENOCKE.⁴³

The church and chauncell are ruinous. The tythes belonge to the Lord Bishop of Kildare [William Pilsworth], being prebend thereof. Edmond Hynde, clarke, serves the cure under his lordship. All the parishioners are recusants.

⁴³ Mughna-Moshenog is sometimes called Mughna and Dunmanoge. Bealach-Mughna is in the same district ; it is the Pass of Mughain, and now called Ballachmoon. The church became a prebend in St. Patrick's cathedral soon after the constitution of the dean and chapter, in 1218, but only half of the tithes were granted to the prebendary, by the claim of William Piro, bishop of Glendaloch, and the other half was granted to St. Thomas's Abbey, Dublin, by Milo de Stanton, the lord of the manor. In 1524, Thomas, abbot of St. Thomas's, leased half of the tithes of Monmohenoc and all the tithes of Bellagh-Mone to the earl of Kildare for 61 years. The bishop of Kildare mentioned in the Report was William Pilsworth, a native of London, and held the see from 1604 to 1635. He held the vicarages of Carbury, St. David's, Naas, and was prebendary of Monahannoc, by dispensation of James I., and was also chancellor of Ferns. "He preferred a petition to the Privy Council for some remedy to recover the lands aliened by his predecessor Craik from his see, but without success ; and therefore was determined to have a share in the spoil, by leaving his bishoprick poorer than he found it." (Ware, 392).

CASTLEDERMOTT.

The body of the church is partly ruinous. The chauncell is reasonably well repaired, but wants all necessary ornaments. The greate tythes, beinge worth fower score marks sterling per annum, are improprieate. John Walshe, clerk, is vicar, the vicarage being worth forty marks sterling per annum. There are but three families that frequent divine service in that parishe. There is one Michael Dullroy, a Mass-prist, that sayeth Mass in that parishe.

KILLCA.

The church and chauncell are ruinous. The tythes, beinge worth xxx libri per annum, are improprieate, and belonge to Walter Peppard. The foresaid Edmond Hynde is vicar there. All the parishioners are recusants.

GRAINGEROSSNALVAN.

The church and chauncell are ruinous. The tithes are improprieate, valued at xiiii libri per annum. Sir Nicholas Whyte is farmer, who alloweth xxxs. per annum to the said Hynde for serveinge the cure. All the parishioners are recusants.

BEALAN.

The church and chauncell are ruinous. The tythes beinge worth sixteene pownds per annum, are improprieate. Sir William Parsons, knight and baronett, is farmer. The said Hynde is curate, who is allowed fiftie shillings sterling for serveinge the cure. All the parishioners are recusants.

KILLHELAN.

The body of the church is ruinous, the chauncel is repaired, but wants necessary ornaments. The tythes are improprieate, beinge worth xxiiii libri per annum. John Walshe aforesaid is vicar there, his vicaridge beinge worth twelve pownds per annum. All the parishioners are recusants. There is a priest that sayeth Mass in that parish, called Andrew Dullany.

TYMOLYN.

The church and chauncell are ruinous. The tythes, beinge worth xxiiii libri per annum, belongeth to Sir Gerrot Aylmer, farmer thereof. The foresaid John Walshe is curate, and is allowed fiftie shillings for serveinge the cure. The parishioners are all recusants, and the foresaid Andrew Dullany is the Mass-preist there.

GRANY.

The church and chauncell are ruinous. The tythes, beinge worth xl libri per annum, are impropriate. John Walsh aforesaid is curate, who was allowed formerly by Sir Gerrott Aylmer, impropriator, but xls. for serveinge the cure, who hath now taken away the same, and will allowe nothing. The parishioners are all recusants. The said Andrew Dullany is Mass-prist there.

NORRAGHMORE.

The church and chauncell are ruinous, and want all necessary ornaments. The tythes are impropriate, worth fower score pownds per annum, held by Mr. Maurice Eustace, impropriator. Nicholas Walshe, clarke, is vicar there, who hath only the small tythes, beinge worth about xv libri per annum. All the parishioners are recusants. There is one Morris Dowlinge that sayeth Mass in that parish comonly.

CALVESTOWNE.

The church and chauncell are ruinous. The tythes are impropriate, worth lx libri per annum, held by one Peter Sarsfield, impropriator. Edward Jones, clarke, is vicar there ; beinge worth to him vi libri per annum. There are but fifteene Protestants, all poore men, in that parishe.

OUSKE.

The church and chauncell are ruinous. The tythes belong to Edward Jones aforesaid, rector of the same, beinge worth x libri per annum. There are not above seaven persons that frequent the church to heare divine service.

FONTSTOWNE.⁴⁴

The church and chauncell are ruinous. The tythes are impropriate worth forty pownds per annum. Henry Bell, preacher,, is vicar there, the vicaridge beinge worth xii libri or xiiii libri per annum. All the parishioners are recusants.

⁴⁴ Villa Fonti was evidently of Anglo-Norman origin, but nothing is known about it except that it was waste in 1294 according to the Ecclesiastical Taxation. Like other churches in the district it was not mentioned in the Visitation of 1615, but though ruinous and there was no protestant in the district yet the vicar was able to get £12 or £14 p.a. out of the tithes in

KILCULLEN.

The church and chauncell are in reasonable good reparation, and what wants will be suddenly amended. The tythes, beinge worth cxx libri per annum, belonge unto the Chaunter and Chauncellor of Christ Church, Dublin. Mathias Watson, Mr. of Arte and preacher, is curate there, who is allowed six pownds thirteene shillings fower pence for serveinge the cure. There are in that parish sixteene Protestant families. Shane Lishawe and Walter Fitzgerald, both Mass-prists, frequent that parishe and say Mass there.

LEIXLIPE.

The church and chauncell are ruinous. The tythes are impropriate, worth per annum. Mr. Gerrott Whyte is farmer ; Thomas Keatinge, clarke, is curate. For serveinge the cure he hath fower pownds per annum. All the parishioners, except one or two families, are recusants.

CONFIE.⁴⁵

The church and chauncell are in good repairacon. The tythes, being worth per annum, are impropriate, held by Mr. Fagan of Feltrim. The said Keatinge is curate ; for serveinge the cure he hath fower pownds per annum. All the parishioners are recusants.

DONACOMPER.

The church and chauncell are in reasonable good repairacon. The tythes are impropriate, worth per annum, held by Mr. Allen of St. Wolstans ; the said Keatinge is curate.

1630. Apparently between 1615 and 1630 a determined effort had been made to discover the farmers of the tithes and to compel them to pay a portion of them to the vicar even though there was no service. Archbishop Bulkeley (1619-50) was providing a living wage for his vicars out of many parts.

⁴⁵ O'Donovan identifies this place with Cennfuait, the site of the celebrated battle between the Danes and the Leinstermen, 915 (AFM). The lands around were granted to Adam de Hereford after the arrival of the Anglo-Normans. At the end of the 13th century the family of Pypard succeeded the Herefords.

TRISLEDILLON.

STRAFFAN.

The body of the church is ruinous ; the chauncell is well covered, but wants glassinge and necessary ornaments. The tythes, beinge worth xxxvi libri per annum, are improprie, belonginge to Mr. James Duffe of Dublin, merchant. Edward Peirse, clarke, is vicar there, whose vicariadge there is worth xii libri per annum. There are not above tenn persons that frequent divine service in that parishe.

TEAGTOE.

LARAGHBRINE.

The church is in good repaire, but the roof of the chauncell is uncovered. The tythes are worth c libri per annum, belonging to Mr. John Parker, prebend of Mynoth ; the foresaid Thomas Keatinge is vicar there, the same beinge worth tenn pownds per annum. All the parishioners are recusants.

KILDROGHT.⁴⁶

KILLADOWAN.

KINNEIGH.⁴⁷

The church and chauncell are altogether ruinous. The greate tythes, beinge worth xviii libri per annum, belonge unto the Lord Bishop of Kildare and Vicars Choralls of St. Patricks. All the parishioners are recusants. James Kean, clarke, is vicar there, his vicaridge beinge worth ix libri per annum ; John Walshe, clerk, serves the cure for him, for which he hath iiii libri per annum.

⁴⁶ This church was in good repair in 1615 ; apparently it had become extinct before 1630.

⁴⁷ The church has been called by various names—Cenneich, Kynnogh, Kenheh, Kennehy and belonged to the diocese of Glendaloch. Locally it was called King-ay. About half of the parish is in the present Co. Carlow, and it is divided by the parish of Graney. A classic case of dispute in diocesan ownership occurred in 1503, between Dublin and Kildare. According to an Inquisition of 38 Henry VIII, "the third part of the rectory of Kynnegh belongeth to the Vicars Choral." But "the act of 28th Henry VIII. for the final suppression of abbeys and monasteries, provides that nothing therein contained shall be prejudicial to the Vicars Choral of St. Patrick's church of Dublin, nor to their successors, for their right or title to the benefice and tithes of Kynnegh within the counties of Catherlogh and Kildare." (Mason, p. 91). Apparently part of the tithes had belonged to the suppressed convent of Graney.

A RENT-ROLL OF ALL THE HOUSES AND LANDS BELONGING TO THE SEE OF ARMAGH

*With a Description of the same drawn up in the Time of
Primate Hampton. (circa 1620).*

FOREWORD

The Ancient Rent Rolls of the See of Armagh are kept in the Muniment Room of the Diocesan Registry Office in Armagh. The first three rolls are entitled respectively :

1. *The Rent Roll of 1615, giving an account of the number of balliboes and sessiaghs of land held by each tenant, with the rents, duty, oxen, muttons, hogs, barley and oats, loads of wood, days of work and herriotts payable to the same ;*
2. *A general survey taken in the Towne of Armagh by Thomas Crante, Christopher Bentley, William Harris and Patrick Croly the xxth day of September 1619 ; and*
3. *A Rent-roll of all the houses and lands belonging to the See of Armagh with a description of the same, drawn up in the time of Primate Hampton.*

The third of these rent-rolls is reproduced here in full. I feel bound to acknowledge the valuable assistance received from the assistant-librarian of the Armagh Public Library, Mr. James Dean—both in locating the roll and in copying it.

L. P. MURRAY.

1620.

THE HOUSES WITHIN THE CITTIE OF ARMAGH.

Imprimis, Christopher now Archbishop hath an old house at the West end of the Cathedrall church whereunto his 10:p hath added a new building which did stand him in £160 ; and more his 10:p. intended to bestowe in building if God spared him life.

Item, 300 acres of land laid out by the now Abp. for demeanes for the house above mentioned, and which is set yearly for

£24 0 0

The Old Demeane	£7 0 0
<i>Item</i> built by Mr. John Symons, Clk., a faire stone house which cost him £500, to which house he hath in lease for 60 years a towne and halfe and pays	£6 5 0
<i>Item</i> built by Mr. Thos. Crant, Clk., a fair stone house which cost him £350, to which house he hath in lease for 60 years a towne and twentie acres of land and pays	£4 15 0
<i>Item</i> built by Mr. Andrew Hamlyn a fair stone house which cost him £100 to which house he hath in lease for 60 years 20 acres of land and pays	£2 15 0
<i>Item</i> built by Richard Fitzsymond a fair stone house which cost him £100, to which house he hath in lease for 60 years 20 acres of land and pays	£2 5 0
<i>Item</i> Mr. Thos. Crant	£6 0 0
<i>Item</i> built by Mr. John Symons, a fair stone house which cost him £100, to which house he hath in lease for 60 years 20 acres of land and pays	£2 5 0
<i>Item</i> built by Mr. Richard Chapple a fair stone house which cost him £100 to which house he hath in lease for 60 years 20 acres of land and pays	£2 5 0
<i>Item</i> built by Mr. John Redworth a fair stone house which cost him £100 to which house he hath in lease for 60 years 20 acres of land and pays	£2 5 0
<i>Item</i> built by Mr. Matthew Usher a fair stone house which cost him £60 to which house he hath in lease for 60 years 20 acres of land and pays	£2 18 4
<i>Item</i> a lease unto Mr. John Finch of a plot to build a house and 20 acres of land for 60 years and pays	£2 5 0
<i>Item</i> Thomas Dawson, gent, hath a lease for 60 years of five plots of land to build five fair stone houses according to the order of plantation to which houses he hath 80 acres of land and pays	£9 5 0

COTTAGES IN THE CITY

<i>Item</i> set yearly to the natives which are reserved for English that will build ;—yieldeth to the Archbishoprick	£80 0 0
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LAND ABOUT THE CITY FOR PLANTATION.

Item 200 acres laid out for proportion for houses which are to be built within the citty, in the possession of Owen O'Higan, Dermond Boyd, Patk. Groome Mc Moyre, Edmond Neale and Collo Mc Enally at the rent of £13 0 0

Item 300 acres of land laid out for proportion for howses which are to be built within the citty, in the possession of William Mc Coddan at the rent of £14 0 0

Item Edward White holdeth a parcell of land near the citty for proportion for houses at the rent of £2 10 0

Item Mathew Usher, gent, holdeth a parcell of land paying £0 3 0

Item Neale Mc Coddan holdeth a parcell of land paying £0 6 0

Item James Oge O'Donnell holdeth a parcell of land paying £1 0 0

WITHIN THE LIBERTIES OF ARMAGH

Item Patk. Crawley, and Tadye Crawley holdeth reclaimed parcells of land during pleasure paying £11 16 0

Item Mathew Usher, gent, holdeth two townes and a myll for 60 years, paying £8 0 0

Item Sir Edward Dodington, Kt., did hold six townes in the liberties of Armagh, and certain parcells of land about the citty: four townes in Tamlaught; Four townes in Ballinderry in the countie of Tyrone now in the possession of Sir Francis Cooke, Kt. for 60 years. He is to pay £5 for a herriot, to build two English houses upon the lands, and one fair stone house within the citty, to find two light horses for his Majesty's service. Rent is £52 6 8

Item Christopher Bentley, Gent, holdeth two townes and a sessiogh for 60 years. He is to pay for a herriot, to build one English like house, and to find a light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £13 0 0

Item Mr. Thos. Crante, Clk, and Thos. Crante his son holdeth one towne for 60 years. Rent set down in Clanall.

Item Solomon Coffey holdeth two sessioghs for 21 years. Rent set down in Toaghie

Item Phillip Cashford holdeth one towne for 60 years. Rent set down in Arboe.

Item George Ffairfax Esq. holdeth one towne for 60 years. Rent sett down in Ballymoyre.

MENSALL LAND IN THE TERRITORY OF CLANALL.

Item Fferinglee O'Donellee holdeth two townes during the life of the nowe Archbishop or his continuance in that place. He paies £12 0 0

Item Hugh O'Donolee holdeth one towne for the like tyme. He paies £8 0 0

Item Hugh O'Lappan holdeth one towne for the like tyme £6 0 0

Item Ean O'Lappan holdeth one towne for the like tyme. He paies £6 0 0

Item Patk. Oge O'Lappan holdeth one towne for the like tyme. He paies £1 0 0

Item Toell O'Conree holdeth one towne for the like tyme. He paies £6 0 0

Item Patk. Oge O'Conree holdeth two townes for the like tyme. He paies £16 0 0

Item Edmond O'Connor holdeth one towne for the like tyme. He paies £6 0 0

Item a towne land late in the possession of William Offegan paies £8 0 0

Item Cullo O'Hahy holdeth one towne for the like tyme. He pays £6 0 0

Item Art Offlyn holdeth one towne for the like tyme. He paies £6 0 0

Item Connor O'Flynn holdeth one town for the like tyme. He paies £6 0 0

<i>Item</i> Philomey Mc Turlough Braslech O'Neale holdeth one towne for the like tyme. He paies	£6	0	0
<i>Item</i> Con Mc Turlough O'Neale holdeth four townes for the like tyme. He paies	£22	0	0
<i>Item</i> Peirce O'Cullan holdeth two townes for the like tyme	£16	0	0
<i>Item</i> Shane O'Donnell Groome O Donole holdeth one towne for the like tyme. He paies	£6	0	0
<i>Item</i> the ffishing set unto Mr. Thos. Crant, Clk, during the life of the now Lord Archbishop. He paies	£6	0	0
<i>Item</i> the yearly dutyes of these 24 townes yealdeth unto the Bishoprick	£23	12	6

LAND IN THE TERRITORY OF CLANALL (NOT MENSALL)

(Sixteen Townes, one Sessiogh)

<i>Item</i> Thos. Crant, Clk, and Thos. Crant his sonne holdeth for 60 years within the above precincte and one towne land within the liberties of Armagh: to pay £2 for a herriott, build one English house, and to find a light horse for his Majesty's service. The rent is	£23	0	0
<i>Item</i> Richard Linton, Gent, holdeth 2 townes for 60 years. To pay 30s for a herriot. The rent is	£8	0	0
<i>Item</i> Richard Linton, Gent, for his own life, Ellen Linton's life, and Charles Linton's life, wife and sonne unto the sayd Richard, holdeth by indenture two townes, their best living beast for a herriott and to build one English like house. The rent is	£8	0	0
<i>Item</i> Connor O'Donellan holdeth for XXI years one towne land, to pay his best living beast for a herriott, and to find a light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is	£7	0	0
<i>Item</i> Anthonie Earlesman, Gent, holdeth 3 townes for 60 years to pay £IV for a herriott to build one English like house, to find a light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is	£11	0	0

Item Richard Earlesman, Gent, did hold 3 townes and one sessiogh now in the possession of John Jeeve for 60 years to pay £2 for a herriott, to build one English like house, to find a light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £17 0 0

Item Robert Cowell, Esq. Holdeth two townes for 60 years, the rent sett down in Tynan.

THE TERRITORY OF TYNAN CONTAINS SIX TOWNES.

Item Robert Cowell Esq., holdeth four townes on the above territory of Clanall for 60 years, to pay £5 Irish for a herriott, to build 3 English like houses, to find a light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £31 0 0

Item Donnell Mc Casey holdeth one towne for 21 years, to pay his best horse or beast for a herriott, to build a fair coopled house, he cannot alien, sell, or dispose his estate, but with the license of the Bp. or Steward. The rent is £6 0 0

Item Andrew Twitchen holdeth one towne for 60 years, to pay £2 for a herriott, to build a fair stone house within the towne of Armagh, to find a light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent sett down in Arboe.

TERRITORY OF CLONKONKY CONTAYNES 12 TOWNES

Item Andrew Hamlyn and Richard Fitzsymond, Gent, holds four townes for 60 years, they are to build two English like houses, to pay £3 for a herriott, to find one light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £24 0 0

Item Thomas Dawson, Gent, holdeth one towne for 60 years, to pay 30s for a herriott, to build one English like house, to find a light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £6 0 0

Item John Tinch, Gent, holdeth three townes for 60 years, to pay £2 for a herriott, to build one English like house, to find one light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £19 0 0

Item John Earpe holdeth two townes for 60 years, 20s for a herriott, to build one English like house, to find one light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £9 0 0

Item Robert Montgomery, Gent, holdeth one towne for 60 years, to pay 2 fatt capons at Christmas, and two henns at Shrovetide, to build one English like house, to find a horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £5 0 0

Item Neale McCoddan Richard McCoddan and James McCoddan hold by indenture during their lives one towne land, to pay yearly one fatt mutton, one hogg, four henns, four days work with horse and man, to build one English like house. The rent is £6 0 0

TERRITORY OF BALEMOIRE AND BALLEMACCOAN CONTAINING 16 TOWNES.

Item George Ffairfax Esq. holdeth 16 townes within Ballemoyre and Ballemaccoan and a towne within the liberties of Armagh for 60 years, to pay £5 for a herriott, to build a fair stone house within the cittie of Armagh, to find a light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £114 6 8

TERRITORY OF KILIMORE CONTAYNING 10 TOWNES.

Item Ffrancis Hampton and Christopher Hampton, Gent, hold 10 townes for 60 years, to pay £4 for a herriott, to build two English like houses, to find one light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £40 0 0

TERRITORY OF CLANFEKILL CONTAYNING 14 TOWNES

Item Hamlett More, Gent, holdeth 6 townes for 60 years, to pay £4 for a herriott, to build one English like house, to find a light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £24 0 0

Item Christopher Hampton holdeth 3 townes for 60 years, to pay £2 for a herriott, to build one English like house, to find a light horse and man for his Majesty's service.

The rent is £12 0 0

Item one towne in the possession of the Rt. hon the Lord Caulfield which he withholds from the Bishoprick

£5 0 0

Item John Jeeve holdeth for 60 years 4 townes of the above territory paying £16 yearly and a carew of lands within the countie of Louth paying £5 yearly, to pay £2 for a herriott, to build one English like house, to find a light horse and man for his Majesty's service

£21 0 0

TERRITORY OF MUNTER HEYNEY CONTAYNING 6 TOWNES.

Item Charles Points Esq. holdeth 6 townes for 60 years, to pay £5 for a herriott, to build an English like house, to find a light horse and man for his Majesty's service.

The rent is £18 0 0

TERRITORY OF TOAGHY CONTAYNING 13 TOWNES.

Item John Hall yeoman did hold two townes for 60 years now in possession of Mr. John Symons, Clk, his best beast for a herriott, to build 2 English like houses, to find a light horse and man for his Majesty's service.

The rent is £9 0 0

Item John Hampton, Gent, holdeth 4 townes for 60 years, to pay £2 for a herriott, to build one English like house.

The rent is £17 0 0

Item William Hayes yeoman holdeth two townes for 60 years, his best beast for a herriott, to build 2 English like houses, to find a light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is

£9 0 0

Item Thomas Dawson, Gent, holdeth two townes for 60 years, to pay £2 for a herriott, to build one English like house. The rent is

£10 0 0

Item Neale McCoddan holdeth 2 townes for 21 years, his best beast or two coves for a herriott, to build 2 coople houses, he cannot alien, sell or dispose his estate but with the licence from the Bp. or the Steward. He is to find a light horse and a man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £12 0 0

Item Solomon Coffy holdeth one towne within the above territory and two sessiogs within the liberties of Armagh for 21 years, his best horse or two cows for a herriott, to build a strong coople house, he cannot alien, sell or dispose of his estate but with the licence of the Bp. or Steward, he is to find one light horse for his Majesty's service. The rent is £10 0 0

TERRITORY OF COSWAY CONTAYNETH
8 TOWNES AND 2 SESSIOGHS

Item John Browne, Gent, holdeth 6 townes and 2 sessiogs for 60 years, he is to pay yearlie at Christmas one coople of fatt capons at Christmas one coople of hens, he is to build 3 English houses, to find two light horses and men for his Majesty's service, he cannot alien, sell or dispose his estate but with the licence of the Archbp. The rent is £26 13 4

Item George Chambers, Gent, holdeth for 60 years two townes the rent sett down in the territory of Coscallen.

TERRITORY OF COSCALLEN
CONTAINING 8 TOWNES.

Item George Chambers, Gent, holdeth VIII townes for 60 years to pay £4 for a herriott, to build an English house, to find a light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £42 8 4

DERRYBROCHAS CONTAYNETH
5 TOWNES.

Item William Stockdall, Gent, holdeth for 60 years 2 townes, to pay 53s 4d for a herriott, to build an English house, to find a light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £9 0 0

Item Christopher Stockdall, Gent, holdeth for 60 years 3 townes in Derrybrochas and one town in the territory of Arboe, to pay £2 for a herriott, to build an English house, to find a light horse and man for his Majesty's service.

The rent is £22 10 0

DROMCREE CONTAYNETH

2 TOWNES.

Item Anthony Hobson, Gent, did hold the above two townes for 60 years, nowe in the possession of Allen Cooke gent, the rent sett down in the territory of Mallanatt

TERRITORY'S DROMGLASSE,

KILNAMAN, AND MAGERIGILLGALLIOH CONTAYNETH

16 TOWNES.

Item the Rt. Hon. Arthur Lord Chichester, Baron of Belfast, Lord high Treasurer of all Ireland holdeth for 60 years the above 16 townes, to pay £IIII for a herriott, to build four English like houses. The rent is £40 0 0

TERRITORY OF DONNAGHMORE AND

KILLESILL CONTAYNETH 16 TOWNES.

Item The Rt. Hon. the Lord Caulfield holdeth for 60 years the above 16 townes to pay £4 for a herriott, to build four English like houses, to find three light horses and men for his Majesty's service. The rent is £40 0 0

TERRITORYES OF DONNAGHCAR

AND DONNAGHINRY CONTAYNETH 16 TOWNES

Item Sir Ffrancis Annesley Kt. holdeth for 60 years the above 16 townes, to pay £3 or his best living beast for a herriott, to build four English like houses, to find 2 light horses and men for his Majesty's service. The rent is £40 0 0

TERRITORIES OF DISERTCREAGH

BALLEELY AND CLONOE CONTAYNETH 29 TOWNES.

Item Dame Margery Roe holdeth for 60 years the above 29 townes, to pay £VI XIIIs. IIIId. for a herriott, to build seaven English like houses, to find four light horse and men for his Majesty's service. The rent is £70 0 0

TERRITORY OF IRREGILL
6 TOWNES.

Item Sir William Parsons Kt. holdeth the above 6 townes for 60 years, to pay £V Irish for a herriott, to find 2 light horses and men for his Majesty's service. The rent is £15 0 0

TERRITORY OF STUCKAN 6 TOWNES

Item Ffrancis Caporne, Gent, holdeth the above 6 townes for 60 years, to pay £2 for a herriott, to build one English like house, to find one light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £12 0 0

TERRITORY OF CRELLOGH
5 TOWNES.

Item Joseph Rogers, Gent, holdeth for 60 years 2 townes and a halfe, to paie his best living beast for a herriott, to build one English like house, to find a light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £6 5 0

Item John Cornewall, Gent, holdeth for 60 years two townes and a halfe, to pay his best living beast for a herriott, to build an English like house, to find a light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £8 6 0

TERRITORY OF DROMEANESTRUN
CONTAYNETH 4 TOWNES

Item John Cornewall, Gent, Grace Cornewall and Gabriell Cornewall hold the above 4 townes by indenture of life. They are to pay £2 for a herriott, to build an English like house. The rent is £8 0 0

TERRITORY OF AGHALOW
CONTAYNETH 4 TOWNES.

Item John Baker, Gent, holdeth for 60 years the above four townes, to paie £2 for a herriott, to build one English like house, to find one light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £12 0 0

TERRITORY OF CARINTEALE
CONTAYNETH 4 TOWNES.

Item Mathew Usher Gent, holdeth for 60 years the above four townes and two townes within the liberties of Armagh, to paie £4 for a herriott, to build one English like house, to find one light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £24 0 0

TERRITORY OF TERMONMAGUORKE
CONTAYNETH 18 TOWNES.

Item a lease made in trust for the Right Rev. Ffather in God Theophilus, Lord Bp. of Dromore and Sir Edward Dodington Kt. for 60 years to the use of Henry late Lord Primate's three youngest children to pay £2 for a herriott, to build one English like house. The rent is £35 0 0

Item Francis Caporne gent, holdeth for 60 years 2 townes, to pay £2 for a herriott. The rent is £5 0 0

Item Francis Jeeve holdeth for 60 yeares 2 townes within the above territory of Artra, to paie 20s. for a herriott, to find a light horse for his Majesty's service. The rent is £10 0 0

TERRITORY OF LESSAN AND
ARRETER CONTAYNING 16 TOWNES

Item John Leigh, Gent, holdeth for 60 years the above 16 townes, to pay £IIII for a herriott, to build four English like houses, to find 2 light horses and men for his Majesty's service. The rent is £37 10 0

TERRITORY OF BALLINDERRY
AND TAMLAGHT CONTAYNETH
8 TOWNES.

Item Sir Edward Dodington Kt. did hold the above 8 townes for 60 years, now in the possession of Sir Ffrancis Cooke Kt. the rent is sett down within the liberties of Armagh.

TERRITORY OF DISTERTLIN
4 TOWNES.

Item Tristam Beresford, Gent, holdeth the above 4 townes for 60 years, to pay £2 for a herriott, to build one English like house, to find one light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £14 0 0

ARDCUMBER AND DONERESKE
CONTAINETH 4 TOWNES.

Item Richard Southwick, Gent, holdeth for 60 years the above 4 townes, to pay £2 for a herriott, to build one English like house, to find a light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £10 0 0

MAGHERNGLES AND KILDRESSE
CONTAYNE 2 TOWNES

Item Alex Richardson, Gent, holdeth for 60 years the above 2 townes, to pay £2 for a herriott, to build one English like house, to find one light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £8 0 0

DROMFADDO CONTAYNETH
2 TOWNES.

Item Shane McPrior O'Donellee holdeth for 21 years the above two townes, to pay his best living beast for a herriott, he is to build one strong cooped house, he cannot alien, sell or dispose his estate but with the licence of the Bp. or Steward, to find one light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £5 0 0

DERRILOWRAN CONTAINETH
3 TOWNES.

Item John Griffith yeoman did hold the above 3 townes for 60 years nowe in the possession of the Archbp., to pay 20s for a herriott, to find a light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £7 10 0

TULLINSKYN CONTAYNETH
2 SESSIOGHS.

Item Antonie Hobson, Gent, did hold the above two sessiogs for 60 years now in the possession of Allen Cooke, Gent. The rent sett down in the territory of Mallanat.

TERRITORY OF CLONOE.

Item the Bpricke. of Derrye unto the Archbishopricke of Armagh yearly for the chiefe rent of 4 townes within the territory of Clonoe and for the ffishing within the said territory £26 8 0

TERRITORY OF MALLANAT
CONTAYNETH 24 TOWNES AND ONE
SESSIOGH.

Item George Carey, Gent, holdeth four townes for 60 years to pay £2 for a herriott, to build one English like house, to find one light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £10 0 0

Item Anthonie Hobson, Gent, did hold four townes in the above territory, two townes in Dromcree, the two sessiogs of Tullinskyne for 60 years nowe in the possession of Allen Cooke, gent, to paie £2 for a herriott, to build one English like house, to find a horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £22 0 0

Item George Cheke, Gent, did hold four townes for 60 years now in the possession of Allen Cooke, Gent, to paie £2 for a herriott, to build one English like house, to find a light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £10 10 0

Item Amos Hessey, Gent, did hold 4 townes and one sessiogh for 60 years now in the possession of Allen Cooke, Gent, to paie £2 for a herriott, to build one English like house, to find a light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £10 16 8

Item John Leigh, Gent, holdeth four townes for 60 years, to paie £2 for a herriott, to build one English like house, to find one light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £10 10 0

Item John Lawton yeoman holdeth 4 townes for 60 years, to paie £2 for a herriott, to build one English like house, to find one light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £10 10 0

TERRITORY OF ARDBOE

CONTAYNETH 14 TOWNES AND ONE
SESSIUGH.

Item Christopher Talbott, Gent, holdeth 3 townes for 60 years, to pay £2 for a herriott, to find a light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £7 10 0

Item Phillip Cashford, Gent, holdeth for 60 years three townes in the above territory and one towne within the liberties of Armagh, to pay £2 for a herriott, to build one English like house, to find a light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £13 16 8

Item Andrew Twichen, Gent, holdeth for 60 years three townes in the above territory and one towne in the territory of Tynan. The conditions are mentioned in Tynan. The rent is £12 10 0

Item Worsley Batten, Gent, holdeth 4 townes for 60 years, to paie 20s for a herriott, to find a light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £10 0 0

Item Christopher Stockdall, Gent, holdeth one towne for 60 years, the rent sett down in Derrybrochas.

Item William Harris, Gent, holdeth one sessiogh for 60 years, the rent sett down in Artra.

TERRITORYE OF ARDTRA
CONTAYNING 12 TOWNES

Item Thomas Hampton, Gent, holdeth three townes for 60 years, to paie 20s for a herriott to find one light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £7 10 0

Item William Ffitton, Gent, holdeth two townes for 60 years, to pay 20s for a herriott, to find one light horse and man for his Majesty's servie. The rent is £5 0 0

Item Andrew Bartlett yeoman holdeth three townes for 60 years, to paie 20s. for a herriott, to find one light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £7 10 0

Item Ffrancis Jeeve holdeth 2 townes for 60 years, the rent set down in Termonmaguorke.

Item William Harris, Gent, holdeth two townes in the above territory and one sessiogh in the territory of Arboe for 60 years, to paie 20s for a herriott, to find one light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £5 0 0

COUNTRYE OF DOWNE.

Witheld by Sir Hugh Montgomery and Sir James Hamilton, Knights, the Black Priorye of St. Andrew in the Ardes, sometyne the lands of prior aliens and bought by one of my predecessors of the maintenance of his successors' table from the Abbott and Convent of Clonley in Normandie by licence of King Edward the Third with allowance of the poepe for the some of £200 sterg, paid by my predecessor in St. Paule's Church London, with priorye doth consist of three towne lands and five Impropriations.

[1st Sept .1623. Upon agreement between me the Abp. of Armagh and Lord Hamilton and Hugh Montgomerie, son and heir of the Ld. Montgomerie, and for the settlement or provision of 4 Vicarages belonging to the Black Priorie a lease was made by me in trust to the representative of the sayde Lords of those. things for 1x years reserving yearly the rent of £XV sterling.]

MANNOUR OF DONNAGH MOORE
CONTAYNETH 12 TOWNES AND ONE RECTORY

Item Sir Edward Trevor Kt. holdeth for 60 years the above 12 townes and Rectory, to pay £2 for a herriott.
The rent is £20 0 0

MANNOUR OF ENNISKENE
CONTAYNETH 47 TOWNES AND A HALFE

Item a lease in trust to George Ffairfax Esq. for 60 years to the use of Mrs. Elizabeth Beaumont of 13 townes, to paie £5 for a herriott, to build four English like houses, to find 2 light horses and men for his Majesty's service. The rent is £26 0 0

Item Marmaduke Whitchurch Esq, and Mr. John Symons, Clk, parson of Armagh holdeth for 60 years to the use of Mr. Henry Harvey, his wife and children 13 townes and a halfe, to pay £5 Irish for a herriott, to build one English like house, to find one light horse for his Majesty's service. The rent is £27 0 0

Item Arthur Usher Esq. holdeth for 60 years to the use of Mr. Robert Whitehead, his wife and children tenne townes, to pay £3 6s 8d Irish for a herriott, to build one English like house, to fine one light horse and man for his Majesty's service. The rent is £20 7 0

Item Sir Robert Newcomen Kt. holdeth for 60 years ten townes, to pae £5 Irish for a herriott, to build one strong sufficient house or castle, to find one light horse for his Majesty's service. The rent is £22 0 0
Withheld by the Earl of Essex through the Councell of Evir Mc.Coolley whilst he was tennant of the Earle's lands, XIX tates or townlands.

MANNOR OF DROMISKINE.

Item Sir Moyses Hill Kt. holdeth the above mannor leased by Primate Longe. He payes £20 15 0

THE MANNOR OF TERMONFECKEN

Item one great castle and a great carew of land in the tenure of the now Lord Primate. Unleased. Worth yearlie £50 0 0

Item John Jeeve holds for 60 years halfe a carew of land called Calverston, the rent is £5 a year and sett downe in the territory of Clanfekill in the countye of Armagh.

Item Robt. Ball, Gent, holdeth for 60 years a parcell of land called Betaghton contayning lx acres and a Water Mill near the towne of Termonfecken, to pay XXs for a herriott. The rent is £5 0 0

Item Robert Ball, Gent, holdeth for 60 years the towne of Baltray and a parcell of land called the Mayne als. the Mayes contayning lx acres, to pay XXs for a herriott. The rent is £7 0 0

Item Oliver Plunket, Gent, holds for 60 years a parcell of land called by the name of Primate's Parke. The rent is £2 0 0

Item Patk. Dowdall, Gent, holdeth for 60 years the ffields and dales of Kilclogher and the custom fishe of the said Kilclogher, and an orchard in the towne of Drogheda, to pay £2 for a herriot. The rent is £8 0 0

Item Robert Hollbrooke, yeoman, holdeth during his natural life the halfe town of Almanton, to pay the best living beast for a herriot. The rent is £2 0 0

Item Mr. Luke Usher holdeth by lease a parcell of land contayning lx acres called by the name of Gamlerstowne leased by Primate Usher. The rent is £2 0 0

Item Ambrose Apughe Esq, holdeth a parcell of land called by the name of Newtowne Monastery Boise and five acres of meadowe leased by Primate Longe. The rent is £6 15 0

Item Christopher Barnewell, Gent, holdeth for 60 years a precinct of land called by the name of Rathcoole contayning fourscore acres of land, to pay yearly at Christmas a fatt ox, to pay £2 for a herriott. The rent is £4 0 0

THE CHIEFE RENTS OF THE MANNOR OF TERMONFECKEN.

Item the towne of Termonfecken payes yearly £3 0 0

Item James Dowdall, Gent, holdeth of the sayd Mannor a capitall mansion house and one carew of land in Glaspistle in the tenure of Wallop Brabazon Esq. Paies yearly £15 0 0

Item Christopher Dowdall, Gent, holdeth of the sayd Mannor one messuage and lx acres of arrable land in the Newtowne in the tenure of Widdowe Monke. Paies yearly £15 0 0

Item Christopher Dardize holdeth of the saide mannor a capitall house and one carew of land in Castle Rath in the tenure of the said Christopher. Paies yearlie £13 6 0

Item the Rt. Hon. the Lo: Viscount Drogheda holdeth two carrews of land in Ffogher which his honour withholds. The rent is £5 in the yeare.

Item the free tennants of Kilpatrick hold of the sayd Mannor contayning CXXtie acres of land in the tenure of Sir William Taafe Bt. or his assignes. The rent is £1 9s 4d the yeare.

RECTORIES IN THE COUNTIE OF LOWTHE

Item Edmond Morgan, gent, holdeth for 60 years the Rectory of Ballimackenny, to pay VIIs VIIIId Irish for a herriott or ffarland, the sayd Edmond is to repair and maintain the edifices and buildings of the sayd Rectory and also that pte or porcon of the Church of Ballymackenny as the Parson, Minister, or Rector of the said parishe ought to do. Rent is £4 10 0

Item Stephen Neale, Gent, holdeth for 60 years a parcell of land called Ruskaghe lyinge in Ruskath in the countie of Louth contayning XX acres and the third pte of tithes belonging to the Rectorie of the parish Church of Carlingford and Cooley next adjoining, to pay 10s Irish for a herriott, to pay yearly two barrells of herrings and a thousand oysters. The rent is £8 6 8

RECTORIE OF ATHBOY IN THE COUNTIE OF LOWTHE (Sic).

Item Richard Parkins Esq. holdeth for 60 years the parsonage of St. James of Athboy. He is to pay £III VIIs. VIIIId. for a herriot. The rent is £50 0 0

Item Edward Dowdall Esq. holdeth for 60 years the parsonage house of Athboy called Dansons Courte, an orchard adjoining to the said house, three small parks and the castle and land of Courtstone contayning cxl acres, he is to pay £II for a herriott, to maintayne and keep up the parsonage house. The rent is £7 0 0

Item Charles Waterhouse, Gent, holdeth for 60 years the tithes belonging to the towne of Whrany Higgenstowne and Ballynotter and the castle of Athboy. He is to pay XXs for a herriott. The rent is £4 0 0

THE MANNOR OF KILMOONE IN THE COUNTIE OF MEATHE.

Item the chief rent of the above Mannor yealdeth yearly to the Bishoprick besides duties £15 1 1

MANNOR OF NOBBER

Item. Of this Mannor the Archbishoppricke hath only two parts of the royalties and the Lo: Viscount Gormanstown the third part except 45 acres which is in lease to one Thomas Teeling, Gent.

Item Thomas Teeling holdeth for 60 years all the land and tenements in the towne and fields of Ergall neere the Nobber contayning 45 acres, and pt. of the towne of the Nobber contayning 45 acres. He is to pay XLIIIs for a herriott. The rent is £0 32 0

IN DULEEKE

Item Thomas Staples yeoman holdeth for 60 years tenn acres of land in the parish of Duleeke belonging to Patricke Chappell in Duleeke. He is to pay Xs for a herriott. The rent is £0 32 0

IN TRYM.

Item John Ashe, Gent, holdeth for 60 years a house an orchard and a garden within the town of Trym, and three acres of land lying in the fields of Trym. He is to maintayne the house tennantable and enclose the three acres. The rent is £0 10 0

TERRITORIE OF CELLYANESTOWNE
AND CARRICKLEYKE.

Item the above territory is in lease to James Fflemynge
Esq. confirmed by Primate Longe. The rent is £11 0 0

IN ARDAGH IN THE COUNTIE OF LONGFORD

Item William Mc.Lenan, yeoman, holdeth the half cartron
of land called Garrynoran belonging to St. Patrick's
Church in Ardagh. He pays yearly £10 0 0

COUNTY OF LONGFORD

Item Edward Dowdall Esq. holdeth for 60 years a castle
and two cartrons of land lying in the Barrony of
Ardath in the above county. He is to pay 20s for a
herriott. The rent is £4 0 0

IN THE TOWNE OF DROGHEDA.

Item in Drogheda a faire house new built by the nowe
Lord Primate which hath cost his Lo: p. £2064 1s 4d
and more buildinge his Lo: p intends to add unto the sayd
house, to which house there is a large garden walled with
stone at the chardges of the nowe Archbishop.

Item a large orchard lying on the North side of St.
Peter's Church in Drogheda leased to Mr. Patk. Dowdall,
Gent, for 60 years, the rent sett down in the Mannor of
Termonfeighan.

SUMME TOTAL OF THE YEARLY RENTS

AMOUNTETH TO £1935 9 9

Englishe

£1903 5 4

HOUSES BUILDED IN THE CITTIE OF ARMAGH

Item already built within the City of Armagh tenn faire
English stone houses with English tenants dwelling in
them.

Item conditioned with tenants for to build VIII houses
and every house hath a proporcon to be built as faire as
the houses already built.

Item proporcons for houses within the Citty for tenants and tradesmen that will undertake to build and 400 acres unleased lying about the citty to be divided into proporcons to every house.

HOUSES TO BE BUILDED IN THE
COUNTIES OF ARMAGH AND
TYRONE.

Item the tenants within the above counties are bound by their leases to build ffourescore and one house within five years after the date of their leases.

LIGHT HORSES.

Item the above said tennants are bound by their leases to attend the Lord Archbishop for the space of ten days together at their own cost and chardges as often as they shall be required for his Majesty's service with threescore and thirteene Light horsemen well appointed with arms.

ARMAGH

The COUNTY ARMAGH HEARTH MONEY ROLLS, A.D. 1664.

The first Hearth Money Act was passed in the Irish Parliament in 1662—for the avowed purpose of making the general population responsible for those public obligations which had previously been borne by the landowners. The enacting part provided that 2/- should be paid for every hearth or "other place used for firing." Gaelic folklore always referred to it as the *Cáin na Toite*; while the *féar-na-toite* or Hearthmoney Collector was a most unpopular individual. About three years after the passing of the first Hearth Money Act, the Government passed another law providing for the farming of the tax to private individuals who would pay a fixed rent to the Crown. About the middle of the 18th century, the tax was again collected by State officials. Hence we have no 17th century Roll later than 1665-6; while for the 18th century we had partial rolls dated 1764 and 1766. All those original rolls perished in the Record Office in 1922. As they had provided us with the only fairly complete Census Records previous to 1821, it is deplorable that they were never printed.

I had made a full copy of the Armagh Rolls, and had almost completed a copy of the Louth Rolls when the Record Office was destroyed. Copies for a few other counties are also in private possession. By persistent searching, the Record Office in Belfast has secured lists for five of the Six Counties. As these Rolls are invaluable for the 17th century history of Ireland, it is only right that they should be made available to all who wish to use them. As an example of their value we may point out that most of those people who are mentioned in the sources dealing with the history of Blessed Oliver Plunket—clergy, poets, friars, gentry, rapparees, soldiers, spies, innkeepers, etc.—can be identified in the Armagh or Louth Rolls.

For the purpose of this Roll, Armagh was divided into five baronies: Orier, Ardmagh, Torhany, Fews and Onealand. Only in the last-mentioned barony were the townlands grouped under parishes. Judged by population, Armagh was the largest town—93 householders with 111 "smokestacks." Then there followed in order: Charlemont (64-72), Lurgan (46-59), and Ballymore 29-35). Evidently Portadown, Bessbrook, Keady and Markethill did not exist. The small portion of the Roll that deals with the Fews barony has already been printed in the Louth Archaeological Journal; but, for

the sake of completeness, we thought it better to include it here with the others. In the few places where the 1664 Roll was illegible or torn we supplied the names from the Roll of 1665. Wherever no numbers appear after the householder's name it is to be understood that *one* hearth and *two* shillings had appeared in the original Roll.

L. P. MURRAY.

HEARTH MONEY ROLL CO. ARMAGH, 1664

“ County Ardmagh ”

“ The Returne of all fire hearths and stones in the County of Ardmagh as the same was made and returned at the General Sessions of the Peace holden at Armagh for the County aforesaid the tenth day of January 1664 before S^r George Aheson Barr^t Sir Toby Pointz knt: William Draper Esq: and other his Ma^{ties} Justices of the Peace of the said County ”

Barrony of Orrier

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Brenock	S ^r Toby Pointz knt:	nine	0 .18 . 0
Aghataran	Hugh Wallace	one	0 .02 . 0
	John Allen	one	0 .02 . 0
Edernagh	Dennis Cawell	one	0 .02 . 0
	Owen McQourte	one	0 .02 . 00
	Owen ô Hinan	one	0 .02 . 0
Ballyleck	William McEnkilly	one	0 .02 . 0
	Collowe McEnkilly	one	0 .02 . 0
	Owen McEngarge	one	0 .02 . 0
	Patrick McCramir	one	0 .02 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable		
			£	s.	d.
Ballyreagh	Tirlogh McCawel	one	0	02	0
	Bryan ô Carre	one	0	02	0
	Collowe McCawell	one	0	02	0
Lissariah	Donnell ô Monyne	one	0	02	0
	Anthony fforster	one	0	02	0
Aghliske	John Ireland	one	0	02	0
	John Carruthers	one	0	02	0
	Gilbert Irwin	one	0	02	0
Minclointy	Donnell McConnell	one	0	02	0
	John Johnston	one	0	02	0
Tirechogan	Edmond ô Sheale	one	0	02	0
	Art ô Manachan	one	0	02	0
	Peirce mcMoyer	one	0	02	0
TawnaMcKean	Robert Armstrong	one	0	02	0
	John fowler	one	0	02	0
	James Crope [or Crowe]	one	0	02	0
Shaneglish	Alexander McCullogh	one	0	02	0
	John McCleland	one	0	02	0
Greenemore	Robert Gay	one	0	02	0
	Thomas Loudon	one	0	02	0
	John Thompson	one	0	02	0
Brackagh	Thomas Kelly	one	0	02	0
	Thomas McHaffy	one	0	02	0
	John Smith	one	0	02	0
Carran	Edmond ô Donnelly	one	0	2	0
	Edmond ô Sheale	one	0	2	0
MoymcCullen	Teige McSherry	one	0	2	0
	Owen McGeogh	one	0	2	0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Mullaghmore	Patrick ô ffenan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick ô ffenan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan ô ffenan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Botten	Donnell McCann	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick McTee	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen boy McKeaghy	one	0 . 2 . 0
Lisnaske	John McDowell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick Mc Cabe	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick mcGenniss	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Doogan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Rachonnell	Tirloch McGwyll	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond ô Boylan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballyhenan	Patrick ô Manachan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James ô Gormley	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballymore	John Stitchell	six	0 . 12 . 0
	francis Richardson	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	Robert Parkes	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Hall	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Turly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Clearke	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Harwood	one	0 . 2 . 0
	ffrancis Cock	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Shingleton	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Barrowes	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Lindsay	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Hinschliffe	one	0 . 2 . 0
	George Cornewall	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Henry Copeland	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Henry Nuttall	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John mcMurray	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Odgers	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Guthery	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond ô Bestan	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
	John Cunningham	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edward Taylor	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Rowan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Arthur Betty	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Guest	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Masterman	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Willm Benison	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Purdy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Gill	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Willm Morison	one	0 . 2 . 0
Mullaghedatt	John Bamer	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Alexander Weilly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Cockroger	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edward Thornbery	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Widdowe Hayles	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Widdowe Conway	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Clerke	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Snoden	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Bartrum	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Collowe McCann	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Duke	one	0 . 2 . 0
Cargin	Cormock ô Quynn	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Fatrick grone ô Deery	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan ô Quynn	one	0 . 2 . 0
Tollyhugh	Richard Hodson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Richard Hodson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Evan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Drominlegg	William Bennett	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Rigby	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Shannon	one	0 . 2 . 0
Mullaghglasse	William Walker	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Johnston	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Black	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh Lockart	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Corhennagh	James Read	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Watson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Archibald fforrest	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballygergon	John Boyde	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William McClelland	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John McClelland	one	0 . 2 . 0
2 Tullyhappies	Ever McDonnell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Rorye Toner	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Manus ô Toner	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick ô Morigan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Henry ô Neill	one	0 . 2 . 0
Leisse	James ô Murphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick ô Manachan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donogh ô Murphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Tirlogh Murphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
Drombanachor	Thomas Greene	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Greene	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Greene	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick McTeere	one	0 . 2 . 0
Killrye	Robert Irwin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hans Hamilton	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Irwin	one	0 . 2 . 0
Knockduffe	James Pegan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Agnew	one	0 . 2 . 0
Seares	James Hamilton	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh Calderwood	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Andrew Greene	one	0 . 2 . 0
Lissomen	Robert Calderwood	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Bayers	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable		
			£	s.	d
Dymon	Edmond ô Deery	one	0	2	0
	Henry ô Deery	one	0	2	0
	Bryan ô Deery	one	0	2	0
	Bryan mcCann	one	0	2	0
	William ô Deery	one	0	2	0
	Paatrick mcEngall	one	0	2	0
Dare	William Johnston	one	0	2	0
	Robert mcGee	one	0	2	0
	John Cowlter	one	0	2	0
	Hugh Mulligan	one	0	2	0
Maddog	Edmond grone McGee	twoe	0	4	0
	Patrick ô Mulcreene	one	0	2	0
	Owen ô Haghy	one	0	2	0
	Donnell Mc Lea	one	0	2	0
	Thomas Connell	one	0	2	0
Ballyshealmore	Shane ô Sheale	one	0	2	0
	Hugh ô Carre	one	0	2	0
	Tirlogh mc Leere	one	0	2	0
Ballyshealbegg	Richard Johnston	one	0	2	0
	John Johnston	one	0	2	0
	Archibald Rushe [or Ruske ?]	one	0	2	0
Corlost	Donnell ô Roirke	one	0	2	0
	Murtagh mc Gwyll	one	0	2	0
	Tirlogh ô Daly	one	0	2	0
Brackagh	Raph Trueman	one	0	2	0
	M ^r Croxwell	one	0	2	0
	Henry Ogles	one	0	2	0
	John Betty	one	0	2	0
	John Morton	one	0	2	0
	francis Chapman	one	0	2	0
	Raph Stringer	one	0	2	0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Ballylesky	Tirlogh McDeele	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Tirlogh duffe ô Toole	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Marcus	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert mcJennett	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick mcGee	one	0 . 2 . 0
Cordryne & Mullinvilly	James mcGee	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Richard Pegan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Cornwal	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Tirlogh ô Hanlon	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donnell ô Hanlon	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballyknock	Thomas Watson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Conn ô Dogherty	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond mcCann	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Gilreagh ô Lagan		
Tawnavelton	William Hughston	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Ardle ô Mulcreene	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Apleby	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Hasleton	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Barniston	one	0 . 2 . 0
Lisveigh & Cabragh	Rory mcCorrye		
	Toole ô Mulcreene	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan ô Sleane	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Darby fflannegan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James fflanegan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Cornescreebe	Edmond Murphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick oge ô Calter	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond ô Calter	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Shane ô Calter	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donnell ô Calter	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Neale ô Crony	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Teige ô Connellan	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sums payable
			£ s. d.
Tawnaghmore	Laughlin ô Hanlon	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James ô Hanlon	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Henry Chapman	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Christopher Hodson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Kearan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan mcGee	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Widdowe mcGee	one	0 . 2 . 0
Kedymore	Thomas ô Murnechan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan ô Kellaghan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Toole McDonnell	one	0 . 2 . 0
Tullyhirrin	Richard Kennedy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James ô Tonner	one	0 . 2 . 0
Maytoan	Art boy Mc Parlen	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick oge McParlen	one	0 . 2 . 0
Maghernavery	George Gusse	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Kernachan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Lawson	one	0 . 2 . 0
Derrykeighan	David Rea	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John fframe	one	0 . 2 . 0
	David Cooke	one	0 . 2 . 0
Killrarans	John Carlile	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Connor McVeagh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John flemminge	one	0 . 2 . 0
Mount Norris	Oughtery Browne	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Charles McBryers	one	0 . 2 . 0
Lisnelee	Hugh ô Hagan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James ô Cahidy	one	0 . 2 . 0
Lissadyne	Owen ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Connor McCann	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick oge ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Shane ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick oge ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable		
			£	s.	d.
Tullyallin	Toole McDonnell	one	0	2	0
	Sorely McDonnell	one	0	2	0
Drominlaragh	John Trindle	one	0	2	0
	Robert McWheny	one	0	2	0
AghymccKean	Patrick McCay	one	0	2	0
	Phelim McCay	one	0	2	0
	Shane McEnnally	one	0	2	0
Duffernagh	Shane Mcffuldony	one	0	2	0
	Bryan bane ffuldony	one	0	2	0
	Tirlogh boy Mcffuldony	one	0	2	0
	Laughlin ô Gowen	one	0	2	0
	Hugh McGeeny	one	0	2	0
Seean	Cormock roe McMurphy	one	0	2	0
	Edmond McEngurky	one	0	2	0
	Tirlogh McGowne	one	0	2	0
	Hugh McMurphy	one	0	2	0
	Manus ô Gormly	one	0	2	0
	Patrick ô Crelly	one	0	2	0
Shanrowe	Cormock boy McMurphy	one	0	2	0
	Donogh duffe McMurphy	one	0	2	0
	Bryan ô Haghy	one	0	2	0
	Rory McCagherky	one	0	2	0
Mullaghbane	Edmond Murphy	one	0	2	0
	Owen McMurphy	one	0	2	0
	Edmond boy mc Gearin	one	0	2	0
	Edmond moder ô Dowell	one	0	2	0
Aghlegnecree	Tirlogh Murphy	one	0	2	0
	Edmond Murphy	one	0	2	0
	Cochonacht ô Birne	one	0	2	0
	Patrick ô Murry	one	0	2	0
Tawnymulcreene	James grome mcMurphy	one	0	2	0
	Art McMurphy	one	0	2	0
	Shane mc Murphy	one	0	2	0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Agheduffe	Art mc Donnell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Torlagh ô Hanratty	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh ô Mullyry	one	0 . 2 . 0
ffoghilotrugh	Anthony Murphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Peirce McCramir	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Tirlogh bane McGely	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick mcEaowne	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Shane mcCraner	one	0 . 2 . 0
Carrickbraddagh	Patrick mcEnnally	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Henry Murphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Manus Murphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen ô Raverty	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Art mcKeon	one	0 . 2 . 0
Dromintee	Donogh mcMurphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Shane ô Hanratty	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick bane mcMurphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Willm oge ô Hanratty	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen mc Art.	one	0 . 2 . 0
ffoghilitragh	Edmond duffe mc Murphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Rory ô Branan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Edencappagh	Christopher Murphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick Murphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donnell mc Garry	one	0 . 2 . 0
Cogin	Edmond Murphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballintample	Murtagh mc Cann	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Paatrick boy ô Raverty	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballinliss	Edmond ô Hinery	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Shane ô ffearan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donnell ô Sheale	one	0 . 2 . 0
Litrim	Ardill ô Hanlon	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick modder o Haghy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh ô Lorkan	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable		
			£	s.	d.
Agheyellogg	Shane mcGugin	one	0	2	0
Moyleshiagh	Redmond ô Murphy	one	0	2	0
	Patrick McEnulty	one	0	2	0
Aghedmoyle	John Murphy	one	0	2	0
BallymcDermod	Owen bane ô Lutheran	one	0	2	0
	Dermott ô Cassidy	one	0	2	0
Clonlim	Patrick mc Canny	one	0	2	0
	Patrick ô Cully	one	0	2	0
Dromeriffe	Art mcDonnell	one	0	2	0
	Patrick mcCuan	one	0	2	0
	James ô Branagan	one	0	2	0
	Owen ô fferan	one	0	2	0
Tullymurry	Bryan mcParlan	one	0	2	0
	Patrick mcParlan	one	0	2	0
	Bryan mcKeon	one	0	2	0
	Edmond mcParlan	one	0	2	0
Corcloghan	Art ô Murphy	one	0	2	0
	Cormock mcCawell	one	0	2	0
	Patrick modder mcCawell	one	0	2	0
	Hugh mcKeon	one	0	2	0
Ballinleck	Gilmerall mcEnally	one	0	2	0
	Patrick mcEnally	one	0	2	0
	Shane mcEnally	one	0	2	0
	Roger ô Coshully	one	0	2	0
Asseary	Bryan ô Gormly	one	0	2	0
	Edmond mcffuldony	one	0	2	0
	Tirlogh mcParlan	one	0	2	0
	Ower mcMurphy	one	0	2	0
Carrickcrapan	Donnell mcConwall	one	0	2	0
	Teige mcGalloghy	one	0	2	0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
	Shane mcGilpatrick	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick ô Mullan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Doghchurivan	Glasny ô Hanlon	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond ô Neile	one	0 . 2 . 0
Carrickcrappan	Patrick ô Dugginan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Redmond ô Hanlon	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Ardle mc Devett	one	0 . 2 . 0
Crosse & Kegall	Frederick Stock	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Tirlogh mc Murphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Art mc Murphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Tirlogh mcNemee	one	0 . 2 . 0
Mullaghtglass	Oghy ô Hanlon	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh oge mcAghy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Tirlogh mcKeone	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick ô Hanlon	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick ô Cugan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Moore	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Richard Bussman	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John mcHudd	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Swann	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Chefferell	one	0 . 2 . 0
Aghnecloghreagh	Cormock ô Dayley	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Nicholas Piniston	one	0 . 2 . 0
Latty & Coragh	Patrick ô Kally	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan mcDonnell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Tirlogh mcDonnell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan mcGrany	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick mcCann	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan mcCromy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Tirlogh ô Mannachan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Maytoone	Glasny ô Hanlon	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Murtagh ô Linden	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Altnaveagh	Donnell duffe ô Lorkan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond ô Lorkan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick mcIlroy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Neale ô Loughlyn	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick mc Veary	one	0 . 2 . 0
Derrypegg	Owen mcffolin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan mcffolin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William mcffolin	one	0 . 2 . 0
Cluntigora & Cullen	Rowland ô Mulcreevy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan ô Mulcreevy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick ô Reddy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond ô Murphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Teige ô Mulcreevy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Tirlogh mcNeece	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh ô Toner	one	0 . 2 . 0
Derrymone	James ô Hanlon	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Dooltagh ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Tirlogh roe Heny	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 . 0
Bothsodams	Patrick grome ô Currin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond mcDonnell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen ô Haghy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Richard Babe	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Whyte	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Blundell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick mcGuggin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick ô Loye.	one	0 . 2 . 0
Attyard	Patrick boy mcGonnell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan ô Hoine	one	0 . 2 . 0
	George Crawford	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Tiege ô Hagan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballinlare	Miles Parr	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Rory ô Higin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Taylor	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Corvusogagh	Thomas Duffe	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Art mcIlwee	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Beniamin Halfepeny	one	0 . 2 . 0
Carnebane	James Rally	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick mcCullowe	one	0 . 2 . 0
Carrickstickin	Carbery Murphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Coll McMahon	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Eneas ô Toner	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Conn McMahon	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick mcCullin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donogh mcMurphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond mcGee	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Coll ô Hanlon	one	0 . 2 . 0
Cloghginiffe	Patrick mcMurphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donnell mcGrorey	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Artt duffe ô Hanratty	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Shane mcMurphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick moder ô Hanratty	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Huge oge o Comany	one	0 . 2 . 0
Lakill	Laughlin mcKeever	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Ony mcMurphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donogh mcMurphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
Corgilreen	Oghy ô Hanlon	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Eneas ô Deelee	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan mcDeelee	one	0 . 2 . 0
Aghedraffe	Manus mcGay	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen ô Hanlon	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James mcGarvy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Manus mcGarvy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Neale mcVeagh	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballykeele	Hugh ô Heere	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond ô Heere	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick ô Heere	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands.	Inhabitants Names	fire hearths	Sunes payable
			£ . s . d
Levellymore & Clarekill	ffrancis Murphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Neale mcMurphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donnell mcPolin	one	0 . 2 . 0
Murrenmore & Moynebane	Art mcGorke	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan mcGill	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick mcGill	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan ô Canvan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Toole mcGrorey	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 . 0
Duberne	Eneas mcIlterny	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick ô Murphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick ô Heere	one	0 . 2 . 0
Sturgan	Cormock mcIlterny	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick ô ffeelan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan mcIlterny	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donnell ô Mulcreene	one	0 . 2 . 0
Dromilly	Owen mcGlade	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen mcIlterny	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh mcMurphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Cormock mcIlterny	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Neale mcSharry	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond oge mcParlen	one	0 . 2 . 0
Tolly	Paatrick mcParlen	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donnell mcCawell	one	0 . 2 . 0

[End of Barony of Orrier.]

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Barrony of Ardmagh.			
Aghy mccGurigan	Bryan mccGurigan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Daniell ô Corr	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Shane ô Neale	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Art ô Mooney	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Rory ô Temanny	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Rory ô Neale	one	0 . 2 . 0
Corcle & Greenmore	Connor MccGirr	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Connor MccBennett	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan mccBennett	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh MccGilduffe	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Art mccAweere	one	0 . 2 . 0
Dundrom	Patrick ô Keenan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Tirlogh ô Duffy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Art ô Temanny	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen ô Keenan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Tassagh	Tirlogh ô Neale	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Tirlogh ô Boyle	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Shane ô Boyle	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Art ô ffeaghan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Laughlin mcInchillo	one	0 . 2 . 0
Tullynamally	Neale ô ffiaghan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick mccGurigan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Tirlogh ô ffiaghan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Darkly	Edmond mccGurigan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick ô Lorkan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Neece ô Temanny	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond mccGurigan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Tullyglass & Ratarkry	Donoghy Carragh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donogh mcCrory	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Tirlogh mcCann	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan ô Corrigan	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Dromdery	Donnell ô Mulkerran	one	0 . 2 . 0
Carrickclogher &	Tirlough ô Mellan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Cronanedd	Owen ô Carr	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Martin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen mcGurigan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Clya	Neal ô Neale	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick ô Raverty	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan mcInchillen	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick ô Gormlie	one	0 . 2 . 0
Luggan	Phillipp ô Carbery	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donogh ô Carbery	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donnell ô Carbery	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond mcInchello	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donnell mcGeogh	one	0 . 2 . 0
Cuaghy &	Gilduffe mcTenny	one	0 . 2 . 0
Coryhugh	Donogh mcTenny	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Manus mcTenny	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond mcHugh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Laughlin mcTenny	one	0 . 2 . 0
Deryhined	Connor ô Hagan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donoghy ô Hagan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Cormock ô Hagan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Murtagh ô Carr	one	0 . 2 . 0
Dunlack &	Tirlough ô ffiffy	one	0 . 2 . 0
Crossmore	Edmond ô Carr	one	0 . 2 . 0
	David Minis	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan ô Corrigan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Iskeminle	Rory ô Lappan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Neale ô Solly	one	0 . 2 . 0
Roan &	James ô Gormell	one	0 . 2 . 0
MonyIquinine	Owen ô Gormell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Rory mcNeece	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
	Donnell ô Correbooe	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond ô Dullatty	one	0 . 2 . 0
Kilwere	Henry ô Hugh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Tirlagh mcArdle	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Art ô Connellan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh Barkagh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh mcCarroll	one	0 . 2 . 0
Monolyn	Patrick mcGurigan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Rory mcGurigan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Gilernew ô Keenan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrick mcIrnan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Dromgrinagh	Edmond mcCann	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen mcEnally	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Tirlogh mcEnally	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Phelim mcCarran	one	0 . 2 . 0
fferraninAloyd	Phelim mcGruery	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Cormock ô Gormly	one	0 . 2 . 0
Cavangarvan	Laughlin mcAweere	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Neale mcAweere	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Cormock ô Hugh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Laughlyn mcDeeris	one	0 . 2 . 0
Dromonn	Patrick mcGeoghagan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan mcTenny	one	0 . 2 . 0
DrommcCanvir	Patrick ô Hugh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh mcIlcosker	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan ô Lenan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Teige ô Dewyn	one	0 . 2 . 0
Lisglyn	Patr ô Hugh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen ô Hartan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patr ô Hugh	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable		
			£	s.	d.
Tawlatt	Pattr ô Donnelly	one	0	2	0
	Shane ô Neile	one	0	2	0
Magherekilcrach	Henry ô Haggan	one	0	2	0
	Teage ô Hagan	one	0	2	0
	Edmond ô Branagan	one	0	2	0
	Owen ô Brannigan	one	0	2	0
Derycah	Owen ô Daylly	one	0	2	0
	Phellem ô Kelly	one	0	2	0
	Hugh ô Daylly	one	0	2	0
	Pattr ô Duffyn	one	0	2	0
	Henry ô Carr	one	0	2	0
Paltigagh	Bryan mcGranna	one	0	2	0
	Neale ô Kelly	one	0	2	0
	Phellem ô Kelly	one	0	2	0
	Artt ô Kelly	one	0	2	0
	Henry boy mcGory	one	0	2	0
Derynall	Pattr ô Hillig	one	0	2	0
	Owen ô Muckyan	one	0	2	0
	Pattr mcGranna	one	0	2	0
Brutuly	Edmond mcCartan	one	0	2	0
	William ô Heny	one	0	2	0
	Teage ô Kynan	one	0	2	0
	Phillipp mcKennaty	one	0	2	0
Drumbrugus	Shane ô ffyaghan	one	0	2	0
	Teage ô Raverty	one	0	2	0
	Torlagh ô Heny	one	0	2	0
	Pattr ffyaghan	one	0	2	0
Gowla	Rory ô Sharry	one	0	2	0
	Artt ô Sharry	one	0	2	0
KillcrewIlltragh	Gilduffe ô Raverty	one	0	2	0
	Shane ô Raverty	one	0	2	0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
	Hugh ô ffyaghan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Neale ô ffyaghan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Kilcrewotragh	Bryan ô Gormly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond ô Gormly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Neale ô Currekooe	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond mcGloan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Killelea	Archibald Charter	one	0 . 2 . 0
	George Denison	one	0 . 2 . 0
Awill	Torlagh mcDeery	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James ô Kellaghan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen mcGirr	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Pattr ô Lowe	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donogh ô Dally	one	0 . 2 . 0
Lissogelly	Daniell mcLeavy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond ô Callan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh mcGloan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Pattr mcGloan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen mcLowe	one	0 . 2 . 0
Tollycallodd	Neael oge ô Neill	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Connor ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Neale mcKennah	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh ô Cassully	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Pattr ô Currebooe	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond ô Hugh	one	0 . 2 . 0
Cormeen & Drumgarr	Edmond mcGurigan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Pattr mcGurigan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Pattr ô Hugh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Murtagh mcQuort	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan mcGurigan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Shane mcCaffry	one	0 . 2 . 0
Krerem	Mr. James Maxwell	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Colledge Hall	The Lord Bpp of Kilmore	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
Lissadyan	Torlagh ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Shane ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patr ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballykannell	Neale mcGilernew	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Laughlin mcGilernew	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan Cargagh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Henry mcCarney	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballyaghy	Nicholas Saver	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Andrew Boyle	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John mcGeogh	one	0 . 2 . 0
Tawlatt	Daniell ô Quyne	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Teage ô Haggan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Ackly	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballyduffe	David Sloan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Willson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Stephen Olliver	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Olliver	one	0 . 2 . 0
Tonnagh & Cullentragh	Torlagh ô Haggan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Dermott ô Murygan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan ô Dewlyn	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond Carragh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Daniell mcCuigg	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan mcGloan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan Cargagh	one	0 . 2 . 0
Brackhawnagh	William Kelly	one	0 . 2 . 0
Aghyhiryfin	Torlagh ô Hamill	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Shane ô Hamill	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Shane ô Hamill	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Tyrawely	John mcCullagh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Graham	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Richard Withred	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Joseph Robbison	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballirey	Alexander Pringle	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Pattison	one	0 . 2 . 0
Crewroe	Nathaniel Cheffrell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John White	one	0 . 2 . 0
Lissdromard	Thomas Cranston	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballycoffy	Cormock mcGugin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Manus mcGugin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Wallice	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donnell ô Brannigan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballyterran	John Dunbarr	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Andrew Heathly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Dixon	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Knox	one	0 . 2 . 0
Cavancah	Andrew Knox	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Blacke	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Archibald Cawell	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballyhirellom	Robert Graham	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Symon Nicholl	one	0 . 2 . 0
SherranmcAghully	Pawle Cunigham	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Andrew Olliver	one	0 . 2 . 0
	George Laggan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballynahone	John Sloan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Henry Camell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Sloan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Graham	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Mathew mcBirne	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Ballyard	Alexander Johnston	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Scott	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Johnston	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh Scott	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Hamilton	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John McMullan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Hamilton	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Alexander Cassan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Lislea	Bryan ô Teage	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donnell ô Corr	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Richard ô Bath	one	0 . 2 . 0
Magheravill	James Johnston	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Manson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Andrew Bridges	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh Ikellam	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Andrew Robbison	one	0 . 2 . 0
Lisbonna	William Kennedy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patric McKee	one	0 . 2 . 0
Erinagh	Thomas Moffett	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Kennedy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Andrew Pennall	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Hamilton	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Frederick Ickson	one	0 . 2 . 0
Kennedas	James Sloan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Murdagh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Harey	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Moffett	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballyra	William Walkensha	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Tate	one	0 . 2 . 0
Navan	John Pringle	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edward Knight	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Christopher Johnston	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable		
			£	s.	d.
Andenkill	John Gallfin	one	0	2	0
	Widdow Johnston	one	0	2	0
	James Willson	one	0	2	0
	Thomas mcClure	one	0	2	0
Ballybroolly	Widdow Whitside	one	0	2	0
	Robert Cocheran	one	0	2	0
	John mcGill	one	0	2	0
	William Wooderston	one	0	2	0
	Owen mcIlmury	one	0	2	0
Tollyard	Mathew Chambers	one	0	2	0
	Pattr mcIlmury	one	0	2	0
	Murtagh mcIlchallen	one	0	2	0
	Neale ô Mollan	one	0	2	0
Mullynure	William Sloan	one	0	2	0
	Thomas Lord	one	0	2	0
	William Mehan	one	0	2	0
	Andrew Laughlin	one	0	2	0
Dromadd	Daniell mcCrory	one	0	2	0
	Christopher Armstrong	one	0	2	0
	James Kennedy	one	0	2	0
Ballynahonmor	Garratt bonus	one	0	2	0
	James Johnston	one	0	2	0
	James Leech	one	0	2	0
Aghynort	William Willson	one	0	2	0
Dromcarne	George Deery	one	0	2	0
	William Mitchell	one	0	2	0
	John Edger	one	0	2	0
	Thomas Cooper	one	0	2	0
	Robert Milton	one	0	2	0
	William fleming	one	0	2	0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Lisdonnully	John mcCombe	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Symon Wright	one	0 . 2 . 0
Cabragh	Owen mcGribbin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edward Harrison	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Cormock ô Dally	one	0 . 2 . 0
BellymcIlmury	Alexander Armstrong	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Ringan Armstrong	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballycoffen	Nehemy Richardson	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
Blindler Grange	John Sanderson	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	William Young	one	0 . 2 . 0
Aghnacloy	Widdow Stansby	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Nathaniel Stansby	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Slacke	one	0 . 2 . 0
Knackony	Edward Armstrong	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Allexander Armstrong	one	0 . 2 . 0
Enaghheagh	Hugh McGugan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Tullygunagan	William harrison	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Laughlin ô Hugh	one	0 . 2 . 0
Tyregarne	William Morray	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Little	one	0 . 2 . 0
Killyloyon	Halbert Mitchell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Richy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Altostagh	Alexander McDowel	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Alexander Orr	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Rodger Sticher	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Widdow Read	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Study	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Widdow Birne	one	0 . 2 . 0
Dromsill	William mcGeogh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donnell mcMulyne	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Irwin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Orr	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Dulapp	one	0 . 2 . 0
Grangemore	James Graham	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patr Coulter	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Gilbert Martin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Allen Simpson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Sloan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patr Maxwell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas mcLlvean	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Andrew Martyn	one	0 . 2 . 0
Cloghfyn & Ballytrodden	Henry mcClosky	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen mcQuorte	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas ô Pronty	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Torlagh mcWard	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Toole mcWard	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Shane mcffoldony	one	0 . 2 . 0
The 2 sessiaghs of Cruoghan	Culowe mcAward	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh mcAward	one	0 . 2 . 0
Tollygarran	Artt mcSherry	one	0 . 2 . 0
Tyrescahan	Torlagh ô Kellaghan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donnell ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donagh mcCurran	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patr ô Hugh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James mcCay	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Cormock mcCarry	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Tyrerae	George Whittington	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Phellem ô Conry	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan mcCarran	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Toole ô Dally	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen mcCarran	one	0 . 2 . 0
	David Woorke	one	0 . 2 . 0
Drumboe	John Bond	one	0 . 2 . 0
The 2 Ballimartrans	William Poole	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William flocker	one	0 . 2 . 0
The 2 sessiaghs of Tiregerty	Pattr Dobbyn	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donnell mcBreenan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Blackwater Towne	Robert Kennedy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Henry Robbison	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Irwin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Pringie	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Ramsey	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Richard Dowglas	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Murray	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Jackson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Armstrong	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Henderson	one	0 . 2 . 0
Mul/aghitragh	Robert Dicky	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Dicky	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballynanonagh	George Irwin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Archibald Bell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Pattr mcCaffry	one	0 . 2 . 0
Mullilagan	John ô Murphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
Killmore	Torlagh mcGuire	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Murtagh ô Liredan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Henry ô Dowel	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
The Towne of Charlemount	Thomas Edmonds	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	Daniell Allen	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	Edward Perry	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	Ensigne Hutton	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas mcGee	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Cordiner	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Mr ffreeman	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Widdow Pegg	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Shade	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Hanna	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Millsope	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Clerke	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Samuell de Cope	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Carlelle	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Mathew Dyall	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Syton	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Peter Weekes	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Artt mcGuire	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen Buyers	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Corporall Deane	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Mr Brugs	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Mr ffancis	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Mr Geats	one	0 . 2 . 0
	ffoolk Sheppard	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Corporall Cattle	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Richard Hother	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Henry Prestoke	one	0 . 2 . 0
	George Reyly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Richard Sheppard	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Sergent Barnes	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Daniell Parson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas White	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Rodds	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Joseph Jacob	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Boorks	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Richard Cornwell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Gutter	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Lockard	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
	Thomas Lehan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Rodger Gillpatrick	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	Richard Johnston	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Neale roe McKenna	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Armstrong	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Christy Dowgan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Alexander Murdagh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Beck	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Nynian Throther	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Henry mclloye	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Boyes	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Michael mcCombe	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Lemon	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Walter Kelso	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Thompson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Widdow Saffely	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	John Hewston	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	Widdow Hunter	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Widdowe Greene	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donnell mcCasky	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Dawson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Henry Parkinson	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	John mcGlaghlin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Henry ffederston	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	James mcCarney	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Leard	one	0 . 2 . 0
Towne of Armagh	Thomas ffeild	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Croly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Peter Toppyn	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Crampton	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Pattr Martin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Richard Tallon	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Skinner	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Artt mcCaddan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John mcCann	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Daniell Dowgan	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable		
			£	s.	d.
	William Kinge	one	0	2	0
	Adam Vagh	one	0	2	0
	Richard White	one	0	2	0
	James ô Haghy	one	0	2	0
	John Richy	twoe	0	4	0
	Neale mcVeagh	one	0	2	0
	Torlagh mcIlmurry	one	0	2	0
	Torlagh mcLynn	one	0	2	0
	Pattr mcEnnally	one	0	2	0
	John Willson	one	0	2	0
	Adam Anderson	one	0	2	0
	James ô Murygan	one	0	2	0
	John ô Hanlon	one	0	2	0
	Pattr ô Murry	one	0	2	0
	Tady ô Donnelly	twoe	0	4	0
	Thomas Wilton	one	0	2	0
	John Oats	twoe	0	4	0
	William Buyers	one	0	2	0
	Widdow Stewart	one	0	2	0
	Pattr ô Makaw	one	0	2	0
	Thomas Blethen	one	0	2	0
	Pattr Gernon	one	0	2	0
	Widdow mcCoddan	one	0	2	0
	Donagh mcIlmury	one	0	2	0
	Neece ô Durmyn	one	0	2	0
	William Johnston	one	0	2	0
	Adam Leviston	one	0	2	0
	Allexander Cochran	twoe	0	4	0
	Richard ô Makaw	one	0	2	0
	John Wittington	one	0	2	0
	John Petcarne	one	0	2	0
	William Cunigham	twoe	0	4	0
	Pattr mcIlmury	one	0	2	0
	Thomas Brooks	one	0	2	0
	Waltter Dawson	twoe	0	4	0
	Thomas mcIlmury	one	0	2	0
	Walter Cope Esq.	twoe	0	4	0
	Sampson Theaker	twoe	0	4	0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
	Jewell Hoth	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Charity Chappell	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	George Master	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Richard ffayre	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Phillip mcCoddan	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	John Graell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Goodall	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Tymothy Mallan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Gunnell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Henderson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Eager	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh ô Connor	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Docto ^r francis Marsh	four	0 . 8 . 0
	Allexander Gordon	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas mcKee	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	Doctor Welsh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Smith	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	James Curry	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	Edward Gillgan	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	James Judson	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	Thomas Arrell	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	Thomas Sanders	three	0 . 6 . 0
	Owen Mathews	three	0 . 6 . 0
	John Kinge	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	Ralph Burly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Richard Methland	one	0 . 2 . 0
	David Kennedy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Lynn	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Pattr ô Makin ye yonger	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Teage mcIlmury	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Martin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Allexander Gordon	one	0 . 2 . 0
	David Looke	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Rodger Lodinan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Adam Trymell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Hamilton	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Andrew Dowglas	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Vernet	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
	Richard Hoole	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John mcGeogh ye yong ^r	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Nicholas Slasky	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William George	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Pattr Stokes	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John mcGeogh ye Eld ^r	one	0 . 2 . 0
Mullaghmore	Mr. John Browne	one	0 . 2 . 0
Lislot	Samuell Lowe	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Hall	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Swan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ahgyianbegg	Torlagh ô Makell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Peter Polly	one	0 . 2 . 0

[End of Barony of Armagh]

Barrony of Torhany

Maydow	Edward Mayo	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Pattr McMoyre	one	0 . 2 . 0
Carkiness	Owen ô Carvellan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donaghy mcGooghy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donaghy ô Carr	one	0 . 2 . 0
Drumduffe	Pattr ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Cunigham	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Neale oge ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 . 0
Edendery	Cahir ô Connor	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Conn ô Connor	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Altisully	Donnell ô Mulkeren	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh ô Cullan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patr ô Cullan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Teage ô Kenan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Manus ô Kenan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ennaghmoyn	John ffisher	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Nicholas March	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Richardson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Cartmill	one	0 . 2 . 0
Mullylogan	Cullowe mcKee	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen boy mcKee	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan ô ffynegan.	one	0 . 2 . 0
Mullyntur & Arraghsekill	Artt mcKee	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patr mcKeady	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patr mcKee	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Cullowe mcQuade	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan mcGleenan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patr mcKee	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan ô Neile	one	0 . 2 . 0
Egliss	Henry ô Mellan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Corcocke ô Murphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Cahill ô Neill	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patr ô Bryne	one	0 . 2 . 0
Culcarne & Killnemaddy	Murtagh mcKee	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patr ô Sharry	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Shane ô Sharry	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Morris ô Haghy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond ô Sharry	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Cristell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan ô Connally	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Shane ô Herry	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Corr & Aghetarran	John ô Lappan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan mcMahon	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John ô Lappan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan o Lappan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrr Onsagh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Neale o Lappan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrr o Lappan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond Rush oge	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Cahill mcQuorte	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 . 0
Tullymore	Shane o Galchull	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond o Teige	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Phellem o Donnelly	one	0 . 2 . 0
Lisnefeede & Dumcrosse	James ô Roirke	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen ô Hamill	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrr ô Mellan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Eneas ô Tonner	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Torlagh mcParlan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Derynaseagh & Deryidarragh	Patrr ô Cromy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Connor ô Cromy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Cormock ô Creegan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrr ô Corr	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Cormock ô Stadan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Cavanbellaghy	James ô Hugh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrr ô Connor	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Phellem ô Connellan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Neale ô Cassuly	one	0 . 2 . 0
Upper Shanrade	Robert Neesbitt	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Hewston	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Browne	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Joye	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patrr Haffie	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Lower Shanrade	John Willson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Harron	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Curry	one	0 . 2 . 0
	George Leviston	one	0 . 2 . 0
Tullyharran	Hugh Gibson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Gibbson	one	0 . 2 . 0
Drumsalban	Connor oge ô ffyn	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen mcKennah	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Shane mcGarrell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Shane ô Doole	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Pattr ô ffyn	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen ô flynn	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh mcQuorte	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh mcConnell	one	0 . 2 . 0
Aghibaret	Artt ô Hugh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Shane mcGrory	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donaghy ô Hugh	one	0 . 2 . 0
Cluntikeran	David Gallasny	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Richard Crosse	one	0 . 2 . 0
Drumgollin	Bryan ô Hugh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Pattr ô Hugh	one	0 . 2 . 0
Pallannagh	Daniell ô Hugh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond mcQuade	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Artt ô Donnaghy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Shane mcCurtan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donaghy mcQuade	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas ô Dunnis	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Connor mc Bennett	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donagh ô Hugh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Pattr mcQuade	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Shane ô Kelly	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Gortmallog	Ranald Donnalson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	David Knockit	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Andrew Robbinson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donaghy ô Hugh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Gibbson	one	0 . 2 . 0
Tynan Towne	John Erwin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Stewart	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Lawood	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Barkly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Whallar	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Abraham mcCassey	one	0 . 2 . 0
Lissiagh	Owen mcTemly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan ô Neale	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen ô Malereem	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan ô Muloany	one	0 . 2 . 0
Teenacree & Dunbanwell	Owen ô Sleavin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donnagh ô Kennahan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Torlagh ô Ronnaghan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Rackonner & Mullaghknock	Phellem mcGuergan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Pattr mcGorke	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Neale ô Hugh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James ô Hugh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond ô Hugh	one	0 . 2 . 0
Crossedale Itragh	Bryan ô Laughlin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Cormock ô Hugh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas ô Hugh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Daniell mcGrory	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James mcGrory	one	0 . 2 . 0
Tullybrick	Phillipp ô Connellan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John mcClure	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Johnston	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Crawford	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable		
			£	s.	d.
	John Greene	one	0	2	0
	Andrew Barchuny	one	0	2	0
Ravaghan & Tullihiren	Bryan McKee	one	0	2	0
	Edmond ô Money	one	0	2	0
	Cormock McKee	one	0	2	0
	Bryan mcIlmury	one	0	2	0
	Hugh McKee	one	0	2	0
Kiltibritt	John Chambers	one	0	2	0
	Phellem mcCawell	one	0	2	0
	Torlagh ô Donnelly	one	0	2	0
Drumntshannall & Unseagh	Patr ô Hugh	one	0	2	0
	Patr ô Toole	one	0	2	0
	Henry mcCardell	one	0	2	0
	Alexander mcCardell	one	0	2	0
Brughrey	Hugh mcKernan	one	0	2	0
	Patr ô Dally	one	0	2	0
	Donagh ô Rush	one	0	2	0
	Laughlin ô Mullen	one	0	2	0
	Manus ô Kelly	one	0	2	0
Knockcraniskallagh	James ô Carbery	one	0	2	0
Lissnalell & Portneligan	Donnell mcInchellow	one	0	2	0
	Bryan ô Hugh	one	0	2	0
	Patr ô Dyvin	one	0	2	0
	Patr ô Carbery	one	0	2	0
	Hugh roe ô Dyvin	one	0	2	0
Glasdromin	Daniell oge ô Neile	one	0	2	0
	Patr ô Hugh	one	0	2	0
	Artt ô Hanlon	one	0	2	0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable		
			£	s.	d.
Dowgery	Gilbert Meny	one	0	2	0
	William Willson	one	0	2	0
	William Lustly	one	0	2	0
Lislinny	Walter Hovinden	one	0	2	0
Ballynametagh	Daniell mcTenny	one	0	2	0
	Culow mcEwir	one	0	2	0
Coolekill	James mcKeon	one	0	2	0
	Patr ô Dailly	one	0	2	0
Mullyn	William ô Drumm	one	0	2	0
	Cormock mcBennett	one	0	2	0
	Bryan ô Connellan	one	0	2	0
	Torlagh mcBennett	one	0	2	0
Toliglessogown & Crenakern	John Dunbarr	one	0	2	0
	Patr ô Hugh	one	0	2	0
	John Gormly	one	0	2	0
	Cormock ô Hugh	one	0	2	0
Knockbane	Thomas ô Hugh	one	0	2	0
	Edmond ô Hugh	one	0	2	0
Cavandugan	Patr ô Raverty	one	0	2	0
	Cahill mcCristall	one	0	2	0
Ratrellicke	Henry ô Hugh	one	0	2	0
	Patr ô Cartry	one	0	2	0
Reene	Patr ô Hugh	one	0	2	0
	Edmond ô Hugh	one	0	2	0
	Torlagh ô Hugh	one	0	2	0
	Phellern ô Hugh	one	0	2	0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Drumguose	Neale ô Murry	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donagh ô Murry	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan ô Cunnyre	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Allexander mcCardill	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John mcQuort	one	0 . 2 . 0
CargaghLattgaran & Crossnavoyle	Pattr mcIlmury	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Henry mcEvir	one	0 . 2 . 0
Cargaghbelly & Drumlan	William ô Money	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Rory mcIlmury	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Eneas mcIlmury	one	0 . 2 . 0
Crossbane	Shane mcIlmury	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan mcIlmury	one	0 . 2 . 0
Carrarmagh	James mcIlmury	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John mcIlmury	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Henry mcIlmury	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donagh mcIlmury	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond mcIlmury	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen mcIlmury	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ardgonnah	John Rodger	one	0 . 2 . 0
ffreeduffe	Hugh ô Donnaghy	one	0 . 2 . 0
Mucklagh	Walter Younge	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Younge	one	0 . 2 . 0
Cuing	Artt mcBennett	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donnell ô Laghe	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donnell ô Hugh	one	0 . 2 . 0
Cortynan	William Caldwell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	George Speere	one	0 . 2 . 0

[End of Barony of Torhany]

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
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£ s. d.

BARONY OF FEWES.

Glasdroman	Thomas Ball (ii—iiii) Ralph Brunt Bryan McGowbi
Cornionagh	Turlagh O Lawell James O Mullaghan Patte O Lawell Patt O Mullaghan Philip O Lawell
Drumwalle	Turlagh McIlrudd Teage O Boyle Owen McCarney Bryan McGorman
Carrin	Cullowi ^c McShane Hugh O Rugan Manus O Lawell Gilernowi ^c McVagh
Krankill	John Pillow
Clare	Thomas Proctor (Proctox ?) John Logherbee Hugh McCome
Dorsy	George Bleecke (ii—iiii) Shane O Cullein (?) Hugh O Lavvan Turlagh O Heartye Patte McManus Cullow McGorman William McGorman

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
		£	s. d.
	Patte McIlgallogly		
	Henry McMurphy		
	Artt McMurphy		
	Shane O Moony		
Tullinvale	Turlagh McIlroy		
	Turlagh McGugin		
	Patte McMackin		
	Bryan McIngale		
	Patte O Hirty		
	Connor McQuaffye		
	Phellom O Hearty		
	Patte McQuaffe		
Tullydonnell	Patte McCardill		
Lismullin	Laughlin McMurphy		
	Bryan McIlvale		
	Turlagh O Dailly		
	Donnell O Quyne		
Crubirin	Pate O Haggan (O Huggan)		
	Bryan O Boyle		
	Edmund McShane		
Drombee	Turlagh McCardle		
	James O Mulberan		
	Patte McCunigan		
	Bryan O Mulbern		
Lisrah	Patte O Hugh		
	Patrick McCardill		
	Edmond McGrory		
T'hire (T'hoio ? T'hrie ?)	Owen McShane		
	Bryan McIlroye		
	Hugh McKeever		
	Hugh O Lue		

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sums payable
			£ s. d.
Lurgentullinboy	Donagh McGrannah Bryan McGranna Hugh O Heere Patt O Mellan		
Kryaghen	Rory O Tonner Torlagh McGranna Neece O Tonner Cahir McShane Owen O Muorphye Torlagh McGarbe (Total—106 hearths—£10.2.0).		
Tollivallen	Patt Grome O Quyn Owen McInering Bryan O Markroll Patte O Dullaghan Cormock O Quyne Mirtagh O Murkroll Shane O Dullaghan Shane O Markin (O Mackin ?) Edmond boy McCardill Patte McMoyne		
Culhennagh	Patte McShane Phillip McCardill Turlagh O Morish Cormock O Lavell James O Branigan Art O Branighan		
Ballynarea	Neale McShane Laughlin McGughin Patte McCome Hugh McCome Edmond McShane		

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Ballintemple	Edmond O Mulkeran		
	Bryan O Mulkeran		
	Phellom McShane		
	Patte Hanratty		
	Owen McIlgoe		
	Patte McSharry		
	Patte McIlroye		
	Turlagh Duffe Moony		
	Perice (?) McIlgoy		
	Torlagh McHoldony		
	Bryan O Tonner		
	Murtagh O Tonner		
	Shane McShirry		
	Patte roe McShirry		
Cavanmehill	Phellom McShane		
	Phellom McKeever		
	Turlaugh McShane		
	Owen McKeone		
	Rory McKeone		
	Patt McKeone		
Utlackan	Alexander McDonnill		
	Artt McKeone		
	Hugh McCarvillan		
	Patte O Mulcroone		
Lurgannagh	Cormock McKeene		
	Connor O Shirrilan		
	Gillaspick McDonnell		
Carrowbatt (Carrowhat ?)	Patte Grome McSharry		
Tatri	Alexander McDonnell		
Farnaghnamlagh	Bryan O Tonner		
	Hugh O Donnelly		

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
		£	s. d.
Tulloneyin	Artt O Hugh Owen O Hugh Patte O Hugh		
Lisheale	Patte McMurphy Bryan O Gormly		
Lisnadell	Ralph Read Clemenne Read		
Tonnreege	Bryan O Haggan Neale O Kanevran Shane McGuvhale (?)		
Faghecurk	Neece McParlan Artt McParlan Bryan O Toole Cormac boy McParlan Shane boy McParlan Owen McParlan		
Knockevan	Rowland McDonnell Torlagh O Conwery Patte McIlgalloghy Donnell McIlrullin Hugh O Maddygan Donnell O Lamph		
Ardmaghbreag	Shane Kreaghan Patte McEnnally Hugh O Cunnagh Patte McGrane		
Cavan	Patte O Haggan Teage O Kelly Patte McEngald Neale McGugin		

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Ballyeimagh	Phellom O Neile Edmond O Branigan Owen O Hearty Bryan O Neile		
Corneraryalling and Corammony	Torlagh O Neile John Gray James Dowdall John Holebrooke		
Hurker	Patte Fean Hugh O Farrassy		
	Total ... 92 hearths—	£9.4. 0	
Killybane	Cahir McShane Donnell O Quyne Artt O Quyne		
Cloyoge	Patte O Kellaghan Cormock O Kellaghan William O Doogan Patte Modder Award		
Annaghmaire	Donnell O Brannigan Edmond O Qyyne		
Shitrim	Cormock O Quyne Neece O Quyne Neale O Luan Artt McElroye Owen McGugin		
Drumlogery	Cormock McGill Artt McGill James O Hugh James McGill		

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
		£	s. d.
Glasdromaghy	Bryan O Donnelly Donagh O Canalte		
Carnmally	Cormuck O Herill Patte O Hirrill Hugh McGeny Owen McGeny		

LOWER FEWES.

Cabragh	Sir George Acheson (iiii—viii)		
Markethill	Archibald Woods (ii—iiii) William Richardson James Protherston Arthur Wilson John Harwood		
Lisnegatt	Patte McConnell Daniel McCully Gilbert McCully		
Brackly	John O Marron (?) Andrew Pinker (?)		
Cordroman	Widdow Hunter Toole McDonnell Hugh Bartly		
Kilbracke	Patte Quyne Art O Quyne Turlagh O Quyne Patte O Kelly Connor O Quyne		

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Corhomock	Shane McKeone Cormock McKeone Cormock McWard		
Derynasmillan	John McKeone William Murtagh		
Brayndrum	Nicholas Little James Michael		
Cronaghten	Robert Armstronge Robert Greene		
Balliany	William Greene		
Dromlocke	George Little Lenard Bunce		
Ballydaragh	Edmond O Corr Edmond Cargagh		
Carricklehane	Turlagh O Mellan Mr. John Ayton (ii—iiii).		
Glasdromin	Patte Cargagh Murtagh Cargagh		
Ballyeicke	Patte McNedeer Donagh McKeone Toole McKeone Edmond O Lorkan		
Corromanen	Phellom McDonnell Rodger McDonnell Patte roe McKeone Evor McDonnell Patte McKeone		

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
		£	s. d.
Drumnehunsin	Phellem boy McKeone Sorely McKeone Gillaspick McDonnell Torlagh McKeane		
Creehillagh	Murtagh McCunigan Henry McCunigan Shane McShirry		
Carrickgallaghy	Phellom McKeone Toole McKeone Edmond McDonnell		
Upper Creggan	David Shawe Nealle Hamill John Carsan		
Lower Creggan	Gilbert Cromy John Baxter.		
Lisdromcorr	James Gibson Henry Buylister		
Corronagh	John Little William Little William Blackstoke		
Derrebatt ((Derrehat ? Derrelat ?)	Edward Armstrong Thomas Qua Andrew Fynlyn		
Dromgean	Robert Browne Andrew Spence John McMorran James Gray		
		Total: 104 hearths: £10.08.00	

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Lurgarross	John Conwell Donnell Gibson Robert Gibson		
Ballym ^c Cally	Pawle O Neile Turlagh McIlmartine Bryan McIlmartine Donogh McKelly Neale O Fynghan Bryan McIlcree Neale McIlcree Neale McGillownew Neale O Lasfy		
Dromnohoy	Donnell oge O Neile Cormock McRory Shane McRory Patte McRory Henry O Cassidye		
Cornevannaghan	Phellom O Corr Neale O Corr Henry O Mellan Teage O Corr		
Cavan	Owen McClory Shane Kennan Neale roo McHaughy Edmond O Kenan Edmond McKennah Thomas O Branigan		
Laraboy (Lower half)	Teage O Pronty Edmond O Pronty James O Connellan		
Dromentee	Teage O Raverty Donnagh O Raverty Patte O Raverty		

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	suines payable
		£	s. d
Cladymore	Turlagh McQuarte Neal McIlvallely Patte McIlvallely Bryan boy McIlvallely Donnell McGivrin Owen Cargagh Hugh McCoskeraghan		
Cladybegg	Gildony O Kernan Torlagh O Kenan Owen og McLennan Neale Curgagh Rory McLennan Cormock McIlvallully Manus McMeehan		
Damvolly	Patte McIlvallely Rory O Cowan Donnell McGugin Artt McIlvallolly Owen O Hugh		
Kill McKue(n)	Donaghy O Toole Philipp O Breene Edmond O Donnell Cahill O Quyne Dorby O Toole		
Ballyleenmore	Henry McCunigan Patte McQuorte Eneas McIlvelly Donnell McIlvallully		
Ballyleenbeg	Francis Colty (?) Donnagh O Kennan Patt McKeone John Story John Anderston		

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Killfaddy	Cahill Quiyne Shane O Quyne Patt O Heere Donagh McCardle Owen O Neale		
Broghan	Patte McCardill Edmond McCardill James McCardill		
Ballynegallagh	Patte McCartan Artt McGurygga		
Drumconnell	John Johnston Patte Taylor William Bell		
Ballinegallagh (Lower)	Alexander Frissell William Sloan		
Innislare	James Hayer John Ireland Francis Johnston William Corbett John Pattann		
Bollywire	Donnell O Neile Donnell McGoghagan James O Kellaghan Owen O Neile Hugh McGoghagan		
Eddenknappagh	John Andrew John McCullagh John McClure Cullowe McKee		

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Conluan	Laughlin O Neile Teagh McVinsy		
Total: 97 hearths	£9 14. 0		
Ballymanran	John O Morrow William Irvin Richard Irwin John Hardy		
Utlocke	Robert Johnston John Johnston James Scott		
Lutt McCollin (or im?)	John Feemster Robert Wood		
BallymcNabb	Torlagh O Quyn Bryan McMoyre		
Folly	Laughlin O Kelly Cahill McCann Bryan O Connery Rory O Lappan Bryan McIlvallully Patte McCann		
Killin	Cuthbert Graham Alexander Yourth William Flemer		
Drombeemore	Richard Graham		
Drombeebeg	John McIlroy Alexander Gah Thomas Carnaghan		

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Dromagh	William Betty James Graham		
Monallan	Sir Hans Hamilton (vi—xii)		
Drom McCrosse & Mullaghbane	James Fergisson John Browne		
Leatry	Nevan Agnew Alexander Shaine Alexander Wattson		
Magheredogherty	Shane O Raverty Shane O Lorkan Hugh O Ravery Cullowe O Carran Patte O Convery		
Cornecrew & Drum- negallan	John Hall Symon McClinsy John Allan		
Mullaghbrak	Robert Mountgomery Thomas Andrews William Thompson John Glendenon Widdow Muntgomry		
Ballynury	John Grundell John Browne Bartle (Pattle ?) Lindsay		
Corry	Thomas Grundell William Tate James Oghletree George Carter		

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
BallyneGrubinagh	Peirce Jones Thomas Jones Archibald Bratherston		
Dromon	John Reamer Andrew Scott Thomas Grundall Richard Runen		
Mullarge	John Longe Ringian Dowlapp Edward Richard		
Dromargan	Thomas Stoooper Henry Read James Anderson Richard Matthews Patt McIlroye		
Dromonie	John Richy Robert Gordon Gilbert McHaghy		
Killeroddan	Thomas Bermý Richard Watken James Twibill		
Derymenagh	John McDowell John Reylly		
Deryreane	William Kairnes John Nixson		
Dromsavagh	Adam McIlroye John Irwin		
Ruttrnaght	Henry O Neile Henry McKeegan Phellom McKeegan		

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d
	Phillip Edwards		
	George Mathew		
Runnylea	William Williamson		
	Thomas Taylor		

Barrony of Onealand and Parrish of Shankill.

Lorgan Towne	Major ffoulk Martin	four	0 . 8 . 0
	Mr. Allexander Gill	four	0 . 8 . 0
	Mr. Thomas White	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	William Perry	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	Miles mcElleavy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Joanes	one	0 . 2 . 0
	David Blackburn	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Andrew Crawford	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Miles Harrison	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Allexander Hutchinson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Luddowick Hamilton	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Gibbson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Spence	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Marshall	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Jozias Booth	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Browne	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Barrowes	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Barnes	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Coulter	one	0 . 2 . 0
	ffrancis Dawson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Maghen	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Peter Harland	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Hoope	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Smart	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Mathews	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Mr. John Reilly	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	Richard Tymons	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Torlagh ô Hugh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh Stamper	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
	Charles Wallace	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	Widdow Tomsen	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Widdow Porter	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Heath	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Alexander Fletcher	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh Willson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Henry Dowdall	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Booth	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Francis Best	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patr Willson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Mr. Joseph Cooly	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	Henry McCormack	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Mr. John Harker	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	Robert Farrell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	George Thornkery	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Kitchen	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	William Blackhall	one	0 . 2 . 0
Legacory	William Roome		
	[or Roonee]	one	0 . 2 . 0
	George Davison	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Marke Wright	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Ralph Phlitem	one	0 . 2 . 0
	George Lynas	one	0 . 2 . 0
	George Brody	one	0 . 2 . 0
Tolligally	Thomas Langkeal	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edward Rome	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Rodger Kirke	one	0 . 2 . 0
	George Leabron	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Marke Calvert	one	0 . 2 . 0
	George Bullock	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Lynas	one	0 . 2 . 0
Munbreife	Christopher Hillary	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	Neale newis	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Hutchinson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Rennep	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Calbert Meanes	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable		
			£	s.	d.
Shankill	ffrancis Passman	one	0	2	0
	John Spence	one	0	2	0
Tornewell	Jeoffry Cussins	one	0	2	0
	Jeoffry Cussins ye yong ^r	one	0	2	0
Toberhewny	William Smith	one	0	2	0
	Andrew Hartly	one	0	2	0
Torshoge	John Spence	one	0	2	0
	Robert Hamilton	one	0	2	0
	Bryan mcGee	one	0	2	0
Knockneshane	Owen o Sharkan	one	0	2	0
	Cuchonat mcManus	one	0	2	0
Ballyblagh	Henry Lester	one	0	2	0
	Thomas Stalker	one	0	2	0
	Robert Simpson	one	0	2	0
Tollidegan	William Draper	twoe	0	4	0
Clanrole	Capt. William Jones	twoe	0	4	0
Docher	Mathew Puffett	one	0	2	0
	Phillipp Stowell	one	0	2	0
Tawnaghmore	Robert ffarrell	one	0	2	0
	Donagh ô Carr	one	0	2	0
	Murtagh mcIlwery	one	0	2	0
Lissecarran	John Harlant	one	0	2	0
Killaghey	Garrett ô Keeran	one	0	2	0
	William ô ffarrell	one	0	2	0
	John Hope	one	0	2	0
Cornecineker	George Hobbye	twoe	0	4	0
	Edward Braddye	one	0	2	0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
	Henry Hutchison	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Richard Charnock	one	0 . 2 . 0
Dunnegreagh	William Langtree	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James frier	one	0 . 2 . 0
Drumnecarne	Torlagh ô Timpany	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Cahill ô Kellaghan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donaghy ô fuorphy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Richard ô Donnaghan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Derylissnehawle	Andrew Bell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan ô Teage	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Lawrence Bayliffe	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Strawbridge	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh Allen	one	0 . 2 . 0
Lurgantary	John Wattson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Banks	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Dixon	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Dowy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Turkinton	one	0 . 2 . 0
Parish of Seagoe			
Ballinaghy & Carrick	Vallentine Blacker	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	George Blacker	three	0 . 6 . 0
Drumlisnegrilly	Henry Dixon	one	0 . 2 . 0
Breagh	Evan Vaughan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Lester	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Stephen Lester	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Lawrence Gibbson	one	0 . 2 . 0
Dromnecranvoye	John Rodgers	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Willson	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Beslehanahan	William Emerson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Dreist	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Widdowe Emerson	one	0 . 2 . 0
Edendery	William Madders	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	Hugh Kellam	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Hallin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Smurfit	one	0 . 2 . 0
Killykennane	Christopher Thimbly	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	George Potts	one	0 . 2 . 0
	francis Lambert	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballemccrannell	Vallentine Hollinsworth	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Smurfit	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballygargan	Christopher Knapton	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Marcer	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Stenson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Dixon	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bartholomew Hewlock	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Ramsay	one	0 . 2 . 0
Hacknehay	Thomas Lewis	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Dixon	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Pattr Sinkler	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Bleekę	one	0 . 2 . 0
	George Gamble	one	0 . 2 . 0
Balledonaghy	John Sinkler	one	0 . 2 . 0
Knock	Mr. Richard Smith	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
Knocklemuckly	Phellem McCann	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James McCann	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Toole McCann	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Torlagh McCann	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Deryinner	Shane boy mcGinn	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James mcGinn	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond mcGinn	one	0 . 2 . 0
Derytrasny	Torlagh mcCaghully	one	0 . 2 . 0
Derytauch	Bryan mc nees	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Torlagh mcShane	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patr ô Devlin	one	0 . 2 . 0
Derylost	Cormock mcCann	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patr mcIlchallin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Shane mcKeane	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballinery	Cullove mcCann	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ardmore	John Willson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Rory mcGowin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Cormock mcGowin	one	0 . 2 . 0
Derigaddy	Owen ô Lindon	one	0 . 2 . 0
DerrymcCasse	Bryan ô Kelly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan boy mcCann	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen mcCabe	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patr ô Mulkeane	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Copeland	one	0 . 2 . 0
CrossmcCaghully	Mr. Henry Dynes (?)	three	0 . 6 . 0
Lilogh	William Willsey	three	0 . 6 . 0
Lisneminter	Thomas Proctor	two	0 . 4 . 0
	Sith Jolly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Robb	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Grace Luffkin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Tuft	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sums payable		
			£	s.	d.
Drumnegowne	Ralph Willson	one	0	2	0
	Peter Rodgers	twoe	0	4	0
Drumgaskin	Robert Spence	one	0	2	0
	John Holliday	one	0	2	0
Knockmenagh	George Whalley	one	0	2	0
	William Williamson	one	0	2	0
Drumgarr	Symon Humphrey	one	0	2	0
	Robert Wallice	one	0	2	0
	John Wayt	one	0	2	0
	John Calvert	one	0	2	0
	John Kirke	one	0	2	0
	John Waddell	one	0	2	0
	John Davison	one	0	2	0
Baltea	William Atkinson	one	0	2	0
	George Kimin	one	0	2	0
Monraverty	James Harrison	one	0	2	0
	John Toulerton	one	0	2	0
	Thomas Lynes	one	0	2	0
	Lenard Calvert	one	0	2	0
	Thomas Wethrell	one	0	2	0
	John Dillon	one	0	2	0
Tawneglasny	Mr. John Jones	one	0	2	0
	Richard Crosse	one	0	2	0
	George Elliott	one	0	2	0
	John Crosse	one	0	2	0
	John Walker	one	0	2	0
TawneCarbett	Francis Robbison	one	0	2	0
Bellenecorr	Edward Attkinson	one	0	2	0
	Steeven Attkinson	one	0	2	0
	Richard Hawkes	one	0	2	0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Kearne	Patr Little	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Neece mcGowan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Richard Baugh	one	0 . 2 . 0
Tassan	John Steevens	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Henry furnis	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Apleby	one	0 . 2 . 0
Sego Itragh	Owen mcCann	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Henry Woods	one	0 . 2 . 0
Sego Otragh	John Martin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Matchett	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Steeven Matchett	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Willsy	one	0 . 2 . 0
Cornan	John Deale	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Dale	one	0 . 2 . 0
Lisnesky	John Lambert	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Jones	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Wise	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Jones	one	0 . 2 . 0
Buckomra	Robert Willson	one	0 . 2 . 0
Drumnecally	William Mastin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Wicklow	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Bradshaw	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Turner	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Hodson	one	0 . 2 . 0
Tyrmirry	Patr ô Carr	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Callowe mcKeane	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen mcKeane	one	0 . 2 . 0
Buckonnell	Capt. Robert faulkworth	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	Peter Bose	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Moore	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable		
			£	s.	d.
Munaghlost	Shane oge mcLinden	one	0	2	0
	Owen mcMahon	one	0	2	0
	Pattr mcIlkean	one	0	2	0
Killenergitt	James Stewart	one	0	2	0
	Widdow Allen	one	0	2	0
	John Browne	one	0	2	0
Knockrour	Shane mcGinn	one	0	2	0
	James Hewitt	one	0	2	0
Ballenemeny	Symon Hewitt	one	0	2	0
	Henry mcGinn	one	0	2	0
	Murtagh ô Connellan	one	0	2	0
	Shane mcEnnally	one	0	2	0
Occomon (?)	Roger Webb	one	0	2	0
Tawnaghmore	James Armstrong	one	0	2	0
	John Garnan	one	0	2	0
	Manus ô Gribbin	one	0	2	0
	Hugh ne ffalone	one	0	2	0
Rinnurgan	Thomas Calvert	one	0	2	0
Kenigo	Aghully oge mcCoghully	one	0	2	0
	Cormock mcShane	one	0	2	0
	Callowe mcShane	one	0	2	0
Tullegardin	William Archer	one	0	2	0
Anaghhow	John Tomson	one	0	2	0
	Lawrence hobbs	one	0	2	0
Ballvmony	Mathew Horan	one	0	2	0
Killkenty	William Cuningham	one	0	2	0
	Edward Towl	one	0	2	0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Ballyhagan	William Williamson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Williamson		
	ye yong ^r	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballymully	William Brumley	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballytrew	Francis Hobbs	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ruchan	Christopher Anderson	one	0 . 2 . 0
Dromadd	William Woods	one	0 . 2 . 0
Killcomm	George Fletcher	one	0 . 2 . 0
Dromlaughlin	Hugh ô Corrigan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Annaghew	Neale ô Dowan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Tullaghmore	John Dick	one	0 . 2 . 0
Duncannon	Donagh ô Farrell	one	0 . 2 . 0
Corrishannagh	Edmond ô Farrell	one	0 . 2 . 0
Aghecorkry	Nicholas Tipplary	one	0 . 2 . 0
Greenagh	William Gaston	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edward Taylor	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Mortown	one	0 . 2 . 0

Manner of Castledillon.

Turkary	Marke Middleton Esq.	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	Christopher Peale [Reale?]	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Artt mcEtee	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen mcEtee	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Cooke	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donagh ô Moore	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable		
			£	s.	d.
Dumnasouth	Edward Carleton	one	0	2	0
	Andrew Hutchison	one	0	2	0
	John Keaton	one	0	2	0
	Edward Madder	one	0	2	0
	Richard Hodson	one	0	2	0
	Daniell Cussan	one	0	2	0
Cloghan	Dudley Hampton	one	0	2	0
	Robert McKenny	one	0	2	0
	George Davison	one	0	2	0
	Thomas Lockart	one	0	2	0
	Thomas McKnobb	one	0	2	0
Monisully	Thomas Hudson	one	0	2	0
	Samuel Hutchison	one	0	2	0
	Henry Seegeson	one	0	2	0
	Owen McDowne	one	0	2	0
	Henry ô Neill	one	0	2	0
Rothrumgrany	Henry ô Neill	one	0	2	0
	James ô Brallaghan	one	0	2	0
Alteturke	Pattr ô Brallaghan	one	0	2	0
Tyrenescobe	Pattr mcCree	one	0	2	0
	Artt mcCree	one	0	2	0
	Donnell mcCree	one	0	2	0
	Henry mcCree	one	0	2	0
	Pattr Carr mcCree	one	0	2	0
	Bryan ô Raverty	one	0	2	0
	Redmond ô Hanlon	one	0	2	0
	Bryan mcCree	one	0	2	0
	Neale ô Mellan	one	0	2	0
Mullyloghernagh	James mcInkilly	one	0	2	0
	Pattr mcInkilly	one	0	2	0
	Bryan ô Berie	one	0	2	0
	Hugh mcInkilly	one	0	2	0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Killany	M ^r l Gray	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
Drumatmore	ffrancis Leland	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Johnston	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John fforfith [fforsith ?]	one	0 . 2 . 0
Grange	John Oats	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Torlagh ô Neill	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballybranny	Artt mcKeone	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen mcLyndall	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patr mcGurigan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Drumatbegg	Phellem ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Shane ô Hallygan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan ô Brannigan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Anaghcleere one sessiagh	Donagh ô Brannigan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patr ô Brannigan	one	0 . 2 . 0
KillererCue	John Miller	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Leland	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Angell	one	0 . 2 . 0
Mullybane	Mrs. Ellis	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Roger mcMarcus	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan mcClosky	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Knogher ô Dooris	one	0 . 2 . 0
Drumogher	William Willson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Carr	one	0 . 2 . 0

Parish of Dromcree

Ballymurghan	Giles Dayes	one	0 . 2 . 0
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Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable		
			£	s.	d.
	William Moore	one	0	2	0
	George Piper	one	0	2	0
	Neale Raverty	one	0	2	0
	Henry Dickson	one	0	2	0
	Anne Goulten	one	0	2	0
Drumracully	ffraithfull ffreeborne	one	0	2	0
	George Weackly	one	0	2	0
	Barnett Weackly	one	0	2	0
	Owen mcGuill	one	0	2	0
Dromnesool	John Brownly	one	0	2	0
	Robert Brownly	one	0	2	0
Aghebrackogg	John ffraner	one	0	2	0
	Robert ffugall	one	0	2	0
	William Stocktall	one	0	2	0
	Thomas CoocksStock	one	0	2	0
Mehan	Anthony Workman	one	0	2	0
Clonagh	David ô Culban	one	0	2	0
	Connor mcGrallin	one	0	2	0
	Shane ô Hanlon	one	0	2	0
Baltlom	Thomas Carter	one	0	2	0
	William Marcher	one	0	2	0
	Christopher Prestoke	one	0	2	0
Tawnagh	Hamblett Obins Esq.	twoe	0	4	0
	Mr. Ellingsworth	twoe	0	4	0
	Thomas Woods	one	0	2	0
	John Clerke	one	0	2	0
	Bernard Willsy	one	0	2	0
	John Allye	one	0	2	0
	Symon Hornbye	one	0	2	0
	Thomas Roder	one	0	2	0
	Thomas Willson	one	0	2	0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Annagh	Donnell ô Comillan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James ô Comillan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Kilmcmureerty	Thomas Jones	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Vallentyne Jones	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Walter Lyne	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Michael Collim	one	0 . 2 . 0
	ffrancis ferguson	one	0 . 2 . 0
Mullintyre	John Gordon	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Varrison	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan ô ffonaghan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Yeaman	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Richard Burrows	one	0 . 2 . 0
Corcullintramore	William Ambros	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Standish	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Henry Porter	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Turner	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Anderson	one	0 . 2 . 0
Solsan	Torlagh ô Marly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen mcCawell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen ô Tonner	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballyoran	Bryan mcCann	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James ô Connellan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donagh mcDeale	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Murtagh oge mcCann	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan mc ffoldune	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patr ô Marly	one	0 . 2 . 0
Killmcgauss	Patr ô Murye	one	0 . 2 . 0
Dromcree	Miles Attkinson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Ann Attkinson	one	0 . 2 . 0
Drumalduffe	James Attkinson	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
BallenegonItragh	ffarrell mcDeele	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Pattr mcCann	one	0 . 2 . 0
Deryhanvill	Owen mcNally	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Artt ô Comillan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Nicholas ô Hynan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Pattr mcGreaghan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Corbrattogg	James ô Marly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan ô Doorish	one	0 . 2 . 0
Derycarne	Donnell mcCawe	one	0 . 2 . 0
Muckery	Phellem mcCann	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Neale roe ô Raverty	one	0 . 2 . 0
Deryale	Donagh mc Ilchallin	one	0 . 2 . 0
Dromynagh	John Arnell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	David Armstronge	one	0 . 2 . 0
Kinnagollinmore	Donnell mcCann	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond oge ô Dunn	one	0 . 2 . 0
Kinnaneill	William Wallice	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Walter White	one	0 . 2 . 0
Roghan	Manus Croly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donnell mcTarsany	one	0 . 2 . 0
Kinagollinbegg	Pattr Coddam	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Eneas mcParlan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Dromhirriffe	William Sowly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Barrowes	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Richard Busbye	one	0 . 2 . 0
Agheneigille	Connor ô Lawell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Torlagh mcCoddan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Rae	William Copeland	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Manus ô Conwall	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable		
			£	s.	d.
Anaghgora	Donnell ô ffaran	one	0	2	0
	Pattr ô Devlin	one	0	2	0
BallymcGowan	Bryan oge mcDonnell	one	0	2	0
Caharrow	Edmond mcCann	one	0	2	0
Ballyfodrin	Donnell mcCann	one	0	2	0
	Owen ô Marly	one	0	2	0
	Willum oge ô Marly	one	0	2	0
	Pattr ô Marly	one	0	2	0
Legannagh	Rory mcCann	one	0	2	0
Cornemucklagh	Donnell mcCann	one	0	2	0
Ringarrowe	Laughlin ô Donnelly	one	0	2	0
ffarowe	Philipp Hughbank	one	0	2	0
	Donnell Armstrong	one	0	2	0
	John Houlson	one	0	2	0
Toome Keller	Edmond ô Cullan	one	0	2	0
	Bryan ô Brannigan	one	0	2	0
	Connor ô Raverty	one	0	2	0
Dery letter	Rosse ô Mellan	one	0	2	0
	Edmond mcKee	one	0	2	0
	Laughlin mcCoddan	one	0	2	0
Dromlelem	Torlagh ô Raverty	one	0	2	0
	Cahill ô Quyne	one	0	2	0
Bragh	Donagh mcGowen.	one	0	2	0
	Neale mcDeele	one	0	2	0
	Torlagh mcCann	one	0	2	0
	Donnell mcCann	one	0	2	0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Dromallish	Bryan mcGranill	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Artt ô Dewlin	one	0 . 2 . 0
Dromnavyn	Connor mcVagh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen mcVagh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond mcCann	one	0 . 2 . 0
Parish of Taghtivaghan			
Cronegill	Thomas Taylor	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	William Nicholson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Symon Prescot	one	0 . 2 . 0
Teggye	John mcCawell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Toole mcCawell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Neale ô fyllan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Neale ô Glackan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan roe ô Hugh	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Conn ô Neill	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patr ô Keevan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Maigaredy	John Gowan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Joseph ô Glowe	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Steed	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Lentine	one	0 . 2 . 0
Dromanen	Owen ô Cullan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	George Writt	one	0 . 2 . 0
	George Lock	one	0 . 2 . 0
Egliss	Phellem ô Raverty	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Shane ô Duffyn	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patr mcKeassy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Torlagh ô Duffin	one	0 . 2 . 0
Bragh	James Symons	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Shane mcIlchollen	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable		
			£	s.	d.
Cloncarish	Patr ô Linsye	one	0	2	0
	Torlagh mcTarsany	one	0	2	0
Ballynenery	Patr mcGuinis	one	0	2	0
	Owen ô Neile	one	0	2	0
	Murtagh ô Doone	one	0	2	0
Deryagh	Neece mcWard	one	0	2	0
Maghergrean	Robert Stewart	one	0	2	0
	Owen mcCawell	one	0	2	0
	Donnell mcCawell	one	0	2	0
	Phellem mcCawell	one	0	2	0
	John Thomas	one	0	2	0
Deryane	Laughlin ô Doone	one	0	2	0
	Cullove ô Doone	one	0	2	0
Deryled	Bryan ô Donnelly	one	0	2	0
	Owen ô Breslan	one	0	2	0
Derinragh	Bryan ô Mackill	one	0	2	0
	Donagh ô Mellan	one	0	2	0
Derykeenán	Murtagh mcGowan	one	0	2	0
	Shane mc Cowell	one	0	2	0
Clonconra	Edmond mcCann	one	0	2	0
ClonmcKate	Donnell oge mcCaghully	one	0	2	0
	Hugh mc ffoldeny	one	0	2	0
Derycor	Rory mcCann	one	0	2	0
ClunmcCash	Torlagh mcMahon	one	0	2	0
Glanconruck	Tirlagh ô Neale	one	0	2	0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable	
		£ s. d.		
Part of Parish of Clanfeakill & Part of the Parish of Killaman				
Tullyroan	Shane ô Cullen	one	0 . 2 .	0
	Peirce ô Cullan	one	0 . 2 .	0
	Owen ô Haghye	one	0 . 2 .	0
Deryscollob	John Misson	one	0 . 2 .	0
	Partrr mcCardill	one	0 . 2 .	0
	George Riggs	one	0 . 2 .	0
Kinery	Peirce ô Cullan	one	0 . 2 .	0
	Pattr ô Gormly	one	0 . 2 .	0
	Shane mcConnell	one	0 . 2 .	0
DerymcGowne	Thomas Stanyard	one	0 . 2 .	0
	Rodger Hall	one	0 . 2 .	0
	David ffoorde	one	0 . 2 .	0
Copnye	Torlagh mc Ettanny	one	0 . 2 .	0
	Pattr ô Mullea	one	0 . 2 .	0
Clonticle	Murtagh ô ffylan	one	0 . 2 .	0
	Teage ô ffylan	one	0 . 2 .	0
Clonmore	Rory mcIlcowe	one	0 . 2 .	0
	Torlagh ô ffylan	one	0 . 2 .	0
Mullagh mcKilly	Hugh ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 .	0
	Donnell mcCawell	one	0 . 2 .	0
	Donagh mcQuade	one	0 . 2 .	0
Clondaharron	Teage ô Corranan	one	0 . 2 .	0
	James ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 .	0
	Bryan mcKeane	one	0 . 2 .	0
Derycary	Torlagh mcGrory	one	0 . 2 .	0
	Phellem ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 .	0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Parish of Killmore			
BallymcHynd	francis West	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Adams	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Richardson	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballylannye	Michael Ruskoe	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Carter	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan Clarke	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William fleminge	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Ambrose Beanes	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Davison	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Soulden	one	0 . 2 . 0
Drumnehunsynyl	Connor ô Cleryan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond ô Carney	one	0 . 2 . 0
Mullaghdreene	Widdow Rowntry	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Rowntry	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond ô Quayne	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Willsonn	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Shane ô Cleryan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Dromard	William Calvert	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edward Attkinson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Woods	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Christopher Calvert	one	0 . 2 . 0
Clondrute	John Johnston	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Johnston ye yong ^r	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Hewitt	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Robbinson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Arthur Harrison	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Joan ny Kever	one	0 . 2 . 0
Bottlehill	George Chicheverell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Pattr ô Mullan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Widdow Bledder	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Carr	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Ballintegart	Allexander Armstrong	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Andrew Betty	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Lawrence Allison	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Walker	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Hollem	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Edwards	one	0 . 2 . 0
Deryheall	Bryan ô Raverty	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patr ô Raverty	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patr mcGuill	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh ô Toole	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patr ô Kynan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donnell ô Kynan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballybragh	Bryan mcGrannah	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patr mcCawell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William ô Mullan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Torlagh ô Mullan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Toole mcGrannah	one	0 . 2 . 0
BallynLoghan	Henry Lake	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Phellem ô Quayne	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh Harrison	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patr mcCann	one	0 . 2 . 0
Mullinlelush	Edmond Savage	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Lowder	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Nowlan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Allexander Stewart	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Toole ô Neill	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Patr ô Hinery	one	0 . 2 . 0

A Part of the Parish of Loughall

Anaghmore	Shane ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Fox	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Owen ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Neale mcIllosker	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Murlagh mcIcosker	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Ardriske	Neale mcCawell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James mcCawell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edmond mcKeane	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John ô Haggan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas mcGennis	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Neale ô Donnell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Laughlin mcBryogg	one	0 . 2 . 0
Dromilly	Capt ffrancis Chambers	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	Mris Cope	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
Lowelly Eglisb	Capt Henry Cope	twoe	0 . 4 . 0
	Thomas Bottom	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Young	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballyogussy	Thomas Rsaul	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Wilkinson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Nicholas Gray	one	0 . 2 . 0
Agherlogbery	Jonathan Richardson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Andrew Beanes	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William mcHowle	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Templeton	one	0 . 2 . 0
Clonmeane	William Mitchell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	David mcGurrett	one	0 . 2 . 0
Lysenneny	John Marsh	one	0 . 2 . 0
Lissfald	John ffletcher	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh mcKeane	one	0 . 2 . 0
Annaghsawry	William Clarke	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Mitchell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Bartill	one	0 . 2 . 0
Ballynicke	Robert Welwood	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Bell	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Bowllin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Henry Robbinson	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable		
			£	s.	d.
Annaghknaffe	John Whiteside	one	0	2	0
	Neale mcEtee	one	0	2	0
Grenan	William Riefland	one	0	2	0
	Cormock mcEtee	one	0	2	0
	Henry mcEtee	one	0	2	0
	Laughlin ô Connellan	one	0	2	0
	Patrr mcEtee	one	0	2	0
Dromart	William Dawson	one	0	2	0
	Edmond ô Cullan	one	0	2	0
Dromhirriffe	Robert Campston	one	0	2	0
	Richard Tinslye	one	0	2	0
	William Roddock	one	0	2	0
	Robert Sowden	one	0	2	0
Cluonaneden	Walter Elcock	one	0	2	0
	Shane ô Lyne	one	0	2	0
	Peter Nelson	one	0	2	0
	John Coach	one	0	2	0
Ardree	James Jackson	one	0	2	0
	Bryan ô Dailly	one	0	2	0
	Phillipp ô Dailly	one	0	2	0
Ballytirone	John Young	one	0	2	0
	David mcConnell	one	0	2	0
Rusanagh	John Jeffes	one	0	2	0
Trugh	John Roberts	one	0	2	0
	William Pearson	one	0	2	0
	John Peakogg	one	0	2	0
Derrycrew	Robert Pearson	one	0	2	0
	John Jackson	one	0	2	0
	John Marcell	one	0	2	0
	Thomas Willson	one	0	2	0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
. . . . rereagreenagh	Richard Newborough	one	0 . 2 . 0
(= H.M.R. 1665	Nicholas Boseman	one	0 . 2 . 0
Turnegreenagh)	John Ruddock	one	0 . 2 . 0
. . . . ynnGirny	John Hall	one	0 . 2 . 0
(H.M.R. 1665 =			
Ballynegirne)	Michaell Carrick	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Wright	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Ossman Moosgrawe	one	0 . 2 . 0
Logh gall Towne	James Davison	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Martin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John mcClatchy	one	0 . 2 . 0
	George Palmer	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Allexander Taylor	one	0 . 2 . 0
	George Litlefeild	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Davison	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Threed	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Bennett	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John [illegible*]	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Edward Richardson	twoe	0 . 2 . 0
	Richard [illegible]	one	0 . 2 . 0
Legacory Town	Allexander Biger	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Hugh Glascord	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan Braddye	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Browne	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Christopher Tumblett	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Adam Ballentine	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Andrew Wallice	one	0 . 2 . 0
	John Moore	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas Gibbson	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Mungo Redford	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert Gilpatrick	one	0 . 2 . 0

*In the H.M. Roll for 1665, the name following Robert Bennett is "John Martin."

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable		
			£	s.	d.
	James Taggart	one	0	2	0
	James Gillaspey	one	0	2	0
	Widdow Spence	one	0	2	0
	florence Gray	one	0	2	0
	John Gilly	one	0	2	0
	Thomas Spence	one	0	2	0
	Widdowe Gamell	one	0	2	0
	William Steere	one	0	2	0
	Archibald McGill	one	0	2	0
. eoe	George Walker	twoe	0	4	0
[1665 = Anaghboe]	Amos Dickson	one	0	2	0
	Shane ô Rawe	one	0	2	0
. sh	Thomas Willson	one	0	2	0
[1665 = Shuish]	Walter Shennett	one	0	2	0
	Vencett Higin	one	0	2	0
.					
Mollelitra	ffrancis Battson	one	0	2	0
	Richard Boyle	one	0	2	0
	John Pearson	one	0	2	0
	James Carr	one	0	2	0
	John Craige	one	0	2	0
	John Lambert	one	0	2	0
Cortreeny	Christopher Armstrong	one	0	2	0
	Thomas Burrell	one	0	2	0
	Robert Gardner	one	0	2	0
Luskoburrogh	Anthony Ballard	one	0	2	0
	Robert Crapton	one	0	2	0
	John Restrige	one	0	2	0
	Walter fforsayth	one	0	2	0
	Robert Moorehead	one	0	2	0
RackmcConry	Widdowe Apleby	one	0	2	0
	William Durham	one	0	2	0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
	Rory mcGugin	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Gilbert ô Hanlon	one	0 . 2 . 0
Magherlocoodbegg	Terence ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Henry Greene	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Johnston	one	0 . 2 . 0
Teemore	Major James Durham	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Pattr mcClosky	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James Read	one	0 . 2 . 0
Aghcoride	Ralph Jordan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Robert mcCladdan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donnell ô Quayne	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Henry ô ffaryran	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Neece ô ffaryran	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Helen Clarke	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donnell ô Kelly	one	0 . 2 . 0
Derichora	Alexander mcIlroye	one	0 . 2 . 0
	William Bryer	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Andrew ffale	one	0 . 2 . 0
Dromart	Bryan ô Heny	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan ô Hanlon	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Pattr ô Lorkan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Artt mcSwany	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas ô Haney	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donnell ô Bryan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Dromnamadder	John Stewart	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Widdowe Barkly	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donnell ô Bryan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Pattr ô Raverty	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan ô Dewlin	one	0 . 2 . 0
Magherlocooemore	James Barklay	one	0 . 2 . 0
	David Gillis	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Thomas brynar (?)	one	0 . 2 . 0

Denomination of Lands	Inhabitants Names	fire hearth	sumes payable
			£ s. d.
Morrarkan	Phellem mcCanny	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Henry mcCanny	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan Connelly	one	0 . 2 . 0
Shankraghinmore	Pattr mcAlinny	one	0 . 2 . 0
	James ô Donnellan	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Manus mcGilewnen	one	0 . 2 . 0
Shankraghinbegg	Pattr mcGrane	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Donnell ô Mellan	one	0 . 2 . 0
Tawnaghmore	Donnell ô Quyne	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Cahill ô Quyne	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Bryan ô Raverty	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Toole mcCabe	one	0 . 2 . 0
	Shane ô Donnelly	one	0 . 2 . 0

The Totall number of hearths contained in the above Docquett
amounts unto 2514 hearths
chardged in ye Totall at 251^{li}—08—00.

George Aheson
Fran Marsh
Geo Walker
Edw Rowley
Mar Middleton

DOCUMENTS CONCERNING THE DIOCESE OF MEATH.

The following collection of documents is drawn from the archives of Propaganda and San Clemente, from the British Museum, the Irish State Paper Office and a number of private collections. To documents dealing with the vacancy of the see of Meath in 1778, the claims of the candidates, the appointment of Dr. Patrick Plunket and some incidents of his long and constructive career, I have added a few miscellaneous documents of an earlier date.

J. BRADY.

(*Ex Tabulario S.C. de Prop. Fide — Scritture Riferite Nei Congressi — Irlanda — Vol. 13. Fol. 317.*)

Eminentissimi Domini,

Septuagenarius fui, quando ad instantiam Sacrae Congregationis ad coadjutorium Midense sub titulo episcopi de Maudezen a SSmo. Domino Clemente XIV piae memoriae nominatus fui; labores, lassitudines, ac perplexitates non solum dioceseos Midensis, sed etiam ecclesiae primatialis Armacanae curae meae pariter concreditae, ita me in decursu visitationum parochialium debilitaverunt, ut jam ab anno munere episcopali nullatenus fungi valeam, neque mihi ulla spes restat unquam convalescendi; in dies enim valetudinis meae conditio deterior evadit, ac dissolutio certa ex corpore mortis hujus mihi breve apparet; ingemisco tamen ac suspiro pro futuro statu ac regimine hujus ecclesiae Midensis; multos sane scio candidatos pro eadem futuros esse, diversisque titulis suas fundaturos praetensiones, sed ex ore morientis, et nihil aliud nisi bonum dioceseos respirantis, dignabuntur Eminentiae Vestrae sequenti postulationi attendere:

Ego Eugenius Geoghegan¹ coadjutor episcopus Midensis in Hibernia, peroptime cognoscens a 46 annis omnes dioceseos Midensis presbyteros, declaro coram Deo, omnibus sanctis, et in verbo episcopi

¹ Eugene Geoghegan was born in 1706. On 25 June 1770, Dr. Augustine Chevers, bishop of Meath, addressed a petition to the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda, asking that Rev. Eugene Geoghegan, priest of the diocese of Meath be appointed as co-adjutor to him. Eugene Geoghegan was chosen by Propaganda coadjutor cum iure successionis et titulo in partibus 28 January 1771. His brief for the coadjutorship and see of Maudanza in partibus dated 8 March 1771. Appointed Vicar Apostolic of Armagh 14 April 1776. He died 26 May 1778.

nullum in tota diocesi extare presbyterum tam aptum, tam idoneum, genioque populi tam accomodatum, pro prudenti ac pacifico praefate dioceseos regimine, quam Rev. admodum Patrem Michael Fleming,² S. Ordinis Praedicatorum, ex stirpe vere nobili natum, ac primoribus hujus provinciae catholicis sanguine intime conjunctum, qui etiam philosophiam ac Scripturam Sacram per aliquot annos in universitate Lovaniensi laudibiliter docuit, qui a 12 annis pastoralibus beneficiis in hac sua nativa diocesi, per diploma pontificium jure merito decoratus fuit, qui pariter a longo tempore intricatis muneribus secretarii, vicarii, conferentiarum praesidis, ac examinantis synodalis pro me, meoque praedecessore prudenter, pacifice, summoque omnium cum applausu, fideliter functus est. Deum igitur in testem vocans, me nihil aliud nisi bonum commune dioceseos Midensis ejusque felicem statum desiderare, praelaudatum presbyterum Michaellem Fleming Eminentissimis Vestris iterum atque iterum enixe commendo, ipsumque, quantum in me est, pro meo coadjutore ac successore episcopo, nomino, postulo, ac in visceribus Christi efflagitanter peto. Deum interim Optimum Maximum pro Eminentiarum Vestrarum omnimoda incolumitate incessanter deprecans, subscribor cum omni veneratione ac humilitate EE. VV. obsequientissimus semper ac obedientissimus famulus,

Eugenis Geoghegan administrator Midensis.

Datum e loco refugii in Ballibeg et sigillo nostro minori munitum hac 4 Maii 1778.

(*Ibidem*, Vol. 13, Fol. 176)

All' Eminmo e Revmo Sig. Cardinali Castelli il P. Priore di S. Clemente della nazione Ibernese fa profondissimo inchino, e si da l'onore di parteciparle che Monsignor Geoghegan coadjutore del Midense passò a miglior vita il 22 dello scorso mese di Maggio; e perciò si puoi dire che quel vescovado è attualmente vacante, giachè Mgr. Chevers che ne è l'ordinario, da anni in quà, se ne esimi dal peso di reggerlo a caggione della sua avanzata età ed indisposizione di mente e di corpo.

Siccomè è noto allo scrivente, il zelo e la vigilanza dell' eminenza Vostra per dare vescovi ben qualificati alli vescovadi che vengono a vacare in Ibernia, si prende l'ardire di sottomettere alla savia sua

² Michael Fleming was born near Donore, Co. Meath, 1735. Joined the Dominican Community at Donore and was sent thence to Louvain in 1775. Ordained at Mechlin 1756. Died 3 May 1793.

considerazione li meriti del Rev. Padre Tommaso Netterville dei Predicatori.

Questo Religioso avra 57 incirca d'età, e 30 passa di missione, portandosi mai sempre esemplarmente. E stato provinciale di quella provincia la quale ha governato con prudenza, moderazione, e gran profitto. È di nobil nascita, nativo della vacante diocesi, ove abitano molti dei suoi illustri parenti, e della paterna sua casa è ben provveduto per poter mantenere con decoro il carattere di un vescovo, circostanza da notarsi nel caso presente, atteso che durante la vita dell' Ordinario sopradetto tutto il fruttato del vescovado appena basta per il suo mantenimento.

Per li riferiti motivi, allorchè si trattava di dare al detto Ordinario il coadjutore nella persona del defonto, venne questo Religioso raccomandato dalla nobiltà di quella diocesi, come si vede dall' annessa copia tradotta dall' inglese, e prima di quella occasione, fu raccomandato da diversi prelati, e milordi cattolici, e recentemente da alcuni vescovi, come costa dall' annessa copia di un originale già presentata alla S. Congregazione.

Questo è quanto lo scrivente per adempire i comandi di persone riguardevoli si prende la libertà di rappresentare all' Eminmo e Revmo Cardinale Prefetto della Sacra Congregazione di Propaganda Fide bacciando con tutto il devuto ossequio la sacra popora.

Copia d' una supplica delli principali cattolici della diocesi de Meath nel regno d' Irlanda alla Sacra Congregazione di Propaganda Fide in favore del Padre Maestro Tommaso Netterville dei Predicatori:—

Noi sottoscritti i principali cattolici della diocesi di Meath nel regno d' Irlanda essendo informati ch' il nostro Rev. mo vescovo Agostino Cheevers, sia, a cagione del cattivo stato di salute, per supplicare Sua Santità per dargli un coadjutore, e altresì sapiendo noi che sarebbe profittevole alla religione e conducibile alla contentezza del popolo il nominare per una tale dignità un soggetto di conosciuti buoni costumi, di nascita nobile e di gran connessione colle familie piu distinte, prendiamo la libertà di raccomandare alla Sagra Congregazione per detta dignità il Rev. Padre Maestro Exprovinciale dei Domenicani Tommaso Netterville, nella di cui persona si trovano senza verun dubbio i sopradetti requisiti, di cui facciamo fede :

Wolloscott conte de Fingall

Robert Caddle

Giacomo Reilly

Stafford Hussey barone di Galtrim

Guliellmo Piers

Riccardo Aylmer

Antonio Cruise

Giacomo Taylor

Myles Reilly

Francesco Piers
 Cristoforo Barnewall
 Riccardo Barnewall
 Roberto Netterville
 Myles Dowdall
 Patrizio Cruise
 Georgio Dowdall
 Patrizio Drake
 Carolo Reilly
 Eugenio Reilly
 Cristoforo Reilly
 Riccardo Reilly
 Teobaldo Tuite
 Hugonc Brady
 Matteo Connor
 Tyrillo O'Reilly
 Matteo Devereux
 Gualtero Dowdall
 Colombo Drake
 Gulielmo Taafe
 Nicola Barnewall

Patrizio Balfe
 Gulielmo Dillon
 Giacomò Plunkett
 Giovanni Johnson
 Giuseppe Piers

(*Ibidem*, Vol. 13, Fol. 186)

Traduzione dall' inglese della lettere di Monsignor Arcivescovo di
 Dublino intorno all coadjutoria della diocesi di Meath.

Molto Rev. e caro Padre,

Da qualche tempo in quà sono stato importunamente pregato a raccomandare soggetti di diversi quartieri alla S.C. per la vacante coadjutoria di Meath. Essendo impossibile contentare tutti, ho dichiarato positivamente non voler scrivere a cotesta S.C. in favore di veruno, ne men interessarmi in quell' affare per scanzare ogni gelosia. Quattro giorni sono che alcuni signori me pregarono a raccomandare il molto Rev. P. Maestro Fra Tommaso Netterville§ dei Predicatori, però coerentemente alla mia dichiarazione ad altri, risposi che non potea soddisfarli. Voi conoscete questo religioso, e lo conosco anche io vivendo con lui in una perfatta armonia e stretta amicizia per una lunga serie di anni. Egli è graduato in suo Ordine, e ha adempito con grande decoro e decenza tutti gli impieghi che nel medesimo gli furono ingiunti. Onde se trovarete che sia del numero

§ Rev. Thomas Netterville, O.P., was a member of the Anglo-Norman family of Netterville of Dowth, Co. Meath. He was ordained in 1744 and was afterwards Provincial of the Irish Dominicans. He died 1798.

dei candidati per la vacante coadjutoria, potrete servirvi di questa informazione a suo favore. Sono con grande stima molto Rev. Padre il vostro affezionatissimo e umilissimo servitore.

Giovanni Carpenter.

Dublino 15 Giugno 1778.

Al P. Carlo O'Kelly Maestro in teologia.

(*Ibidem.* Vol. 13. Fol. 344)

Promemoria.

Vacando per morte di Monsignor Geoghegan la coadjutoria di Monsignor Vescovo Medense in Ibernia si sottomettono al purgatissimo discernimento della S.C. de Propaganda Fide i meriti del R.P. Tommaso Netterville, e si supplica averli in considerazione nella scelta del nuovo coadjutore. Questo soggetto è maestro in teologia, di età matura, ex-Provinciale dei Domenicani in Ibernia, a provisto dalla sua nobilissima famiglia di scudi quattrocento annui di livello.

Dalla sua dottrina ed esemplare condotta puo rendere onorevole testimonianza l' Eminmo Signor Cardinal Boxadoro, a cui è ben noto, avendo il medesimo fatti i suoi studi nel convento di S. Clemente in Roma.

La promozione del prelodato P. Netterville riuscirebbe gratissima a molte case magnatizie cattoliche ed eretiche in Ibernia, ed in Inghilterra, alle quali è strettamente unito con vincolo di sangue. Fin dalla primavolta che Monsignor vescovo Medense fece istanza per un coadjutore, fu il Padre Netterville postulato da trentacinque cavalieri della diocesi, ed il documento fu esibito dalla S. Congregazione.

L'anno scorso parimente venne altra postulazione per il medesimo sottoscritta dalli vescovi Ossoriense, Clocherense, e dal medesimo Midense.

I suddetti ed altri documenti ritrovansi presso Eminmo Sig. Card. Castelli Prefetto e Mgr Illmo Borgia Segretario.

(*Ibidem.* Vol. 13. Fol. 496)

Copia

Postulatio pro diocesi Midensi 1778.

Nos infrascripti vicarius capitularis, archidiaconus, pastores, et presbyteri diocesis Midensis in Hibernia, deplorandam nimis ejusdem dioecesis viduitatem non sine intima cordium amaritudine conspicientes, ad Beatissimi Patris Nostri Pii Papae VI pedes humillime provoluti, Sanctitatem Suam et Sacram de Propaganda Fide Congreg-

ationem enixe deprecamur, quatenus ad excolendam vineam Domini in agrum hunc Midensem operarium episcopali honore dignum quantocius immittere dignetur. Verum quidem est nos in favorem cujusdam vere digni alias subscripsisse, sed mutatis jam ob mortem nostri Illustrissimi et Revmi Domini Domini Augustini Chevers nuperi episcopi circumstantiis, Sanctitatem Suam cum S. de Propaganda Fide Congregatione supplices efflagitamus quatenus nobis in episcopum Rev. admodum D.D. Patritium Josephum Plunkett, § hujusce diocesis presbyterum, insignem pietatis virum, cujus vitam et mores a pluribus annis comprobata habemus, Sorbonica doctorali laurea donatum, dignum denique, ut nobis videtur, qui mitram Midensem quam honorifice gestet concedere dignetur. Ipsumque ardentissimis votis et concordi voce postulamus. Datum hac 29 Septembris 1778. Signatum erat etc etc.

Attestatio Archiepiscopi Parisiensis.

Christophorus de Beaumont, miseratione divina et Sedis Apostolicae gratia Parisien. archiepiscopus, dux Sancti Clodoaldi, Par Franciae, regii ordinis Sancti Spiritus Commendator, Sorbonae Provisor etc etc. Universis praesentes litteras inspecturis, notum facimus et testamur Magistrum Patritium Josephum Plunkett presbiterum diocesis Midensis sacrae theol. doctorem theologum, collegiique Longobardorum Parisiis provisorum, ecclesiastica munia in nostra diocesi a duodecim annis cum laude obeuntem, bonisque esse vita et moribus ornatum, sanaque doctrina imbutum : formulario Alexandri VII pure et simpliciter subscripsisse, nobisque declarasse, se Summorum Pontificum

§ Patrick Joseph Plunkett born at Kells, Co. Meath, 24 December 1738. At the age of 14 he was articled to a Dublin merchant, and in order to evade the Penal Code, he was sent to France, ostensibly on business, in reality to study for the priesthood in the College of Trent-trois, Paris. He was ordained 30 September 1764. Later, he took the degree of D.D., became chief almoner to a French family, an Associate of Navarre, a professor, and one of the four principal superiors of the Irish College of the Lombards. He was consecrated in Paris on 28 February 1779. He began his first visitation in 1780 and during the next forty-six years he visited, preached and confirmed in every parish. For upwards of twenty years he travelled from parish to parish on horseback. Between 1780 and 1824 he confirmed 219,247 children and adults. Dr. Plunkett kept an annual diary of his activities and most of these diaries have been published. Wolfe Tone, who met Dr. Plunkett at a meeting of the northern prelates at Drogheda, noted in his diary : 'Dr. Plunkett far the first ; think he would be a credit to any situation More and more admire Dr. Plunkett'

He died 11 January 1827, and was buried in Navan chapel.

constitutionibus ac praesertim illi quae incipit "Unigenitus" obsequentissimum esse. Datum Parisiis in palatio nostro archiepiscopali sub signo sigilloque nostris, ac secret. archiep. nostri subscriptione anno Domini 1778; die vero 7 Septembris. Signatum erat: Chr. Archiep. Parisiensis; et inferius: De mandato Illmi et Revmi DD. mei archiepiscopi Parisiensis: Drovard, prosecretarius.

Attestatio S. Facultatis Theologiae Parisien.

Nos infrascripti sacrae facultatis Parisiensis prodecanus et syndicus testamur omnibus et singulis, quorum interest aut interesse poterit, Magistrum Patritium Josephum Plunkett presbiterum Midensem in Hibernia, ejusdem sacrae facultatis Parisiensis doctorem theologum, vitae et morum sanctitate, scientia, eruditione, doctrina sese apud nos multis annis commendandum praebere. Datum Lutetiae Parisiorum die 29 mensis augusti Anno Domini 1778.

Signatum erat

Fuit insuper strenue commendatus Eminmo Card. de Bernis ab Archiepiscopo Parisiensi et Domino de Villebeille prodecano sacrae facultatis Theologiae Parisiensis. "Si ce n'étoit pour le grand bien que la promotion de Mr de Plunkett doit faire à toute l' église d'Irlande et au diocèse de Meath en particulier, je ne pourrois jamais consentir à priver mon diocèse d'un tel trésor."

Maximopere benemeritis Universitatis et non aliis litterae testimoniales superiores, uti doctores ejusdem provisoribus praedictis dixerant ideo non meretur quisquam si non magis in laudes D. Plunkett extendantur quia talis est sacrae theologiae Parisiensis (Sorbonae) stilus.

(*Ibidem.* Vol. 13. Fol. 389)

Eminmi et Revmi Domini,

Cum per mortem Illmi et Revmi Domini Eugenii Geoghegan coadjutoris ac administratoris in hoc nostro episcopatu Midensi, a Sancta Sede Apostolica mihi olim gratiose concessi, qui die 25 Maii

praeteriti ex hac vita decessit, alicujus viri digni ad regimen coeteraque munera episcopalia obeunda, haec diocesis impraesentiarum indigeat, et cum propter aetatis provectum, tum "imbecillem valetudinis meae statum munia praedicta subire haud possim," hinc est quod Rev. admodum Patrem Fratrem Thomam Lucam Netterville Sacri Ordinis Praedicatorum theologiae magistri, ex-provincialem et priorem Dublinensem ejusdem Ordinis tanquam sacerdotem religiosum spectatae probitatis, doctrina, zelo, et prudentia praeditum, nobilitatis stirpe bonisque moribus praeclarum, per plusquam triginta annos in hacce missione cum fructu ac laude indesinenter laborantem, discretione et experientia ornatum, omnibus numeris aliis absolutum, ad praedictum muneris coadjutoris mei in hoc nostro episcopatu Midensi, cum omni qua par est humilitate Eminentissimis Dominationibus Vestris praesenti enixe rogo ut laudatum Thomam Lucam Netterville tanquam subditum eximium et gubernandi capacissimum Sanctissimo Domino Nostro Pio VI Pontifici Maximo referre dignabimini. Insuper humiliter peto ut supralaudatus Thomas Lucas Netterville in coadjutorem vicarium et successorem meum in praefato episcopatu Midensi mihi concedatur, ne ecclesia haec viro tam digno qui paci, tranquillitati, et protectioni ejus maximi consuleret, orbata foret.

Haec sunt quae prudenti ac maturo Eminentiarum Vestrarum judicio subjicienda relinquere habeo et favore illo, quem semper a S. Sede Apostolica et Sacra Congregatione expertus sum, fretus : spero quod hae petitiones meae a S. Sede benigne ut hactenus recipiantur et concedantur. Interim Deus Optimus Maximus . . .

Fr. Augustinus § episcopus Midensis

De mandato Excellmi ac Revmi DD. mei

Patricius Moore secretarius.

Risposto 5 Settembre 1778.

(*Ibidem*. Vol. 13. Fol. 410)

Cum dioecesis Midensis jam ab aliquo tempore pastore viduata sit, et cum nos infrascripti canonici et parochi dioecesis Kildariensis in confiniis ejusdem dioecesis Midensis commorantes, acceperimus, inter alios Rev. admodum Patrem Michaellem Fleming Ordinis Praedica-

§ Augustine Chevers, O.S.A., was born at Killyan, Co. Galway, c. 1686. He was appointed Bishop of Ardagh 17 July 1751, and was translated to Meath 7 August 1756. He was appointed Vicar Apostolic of Armagh 23 April 1775. Died 18 August 1778.

torum priorem conventus Sancti Dominici de Donore, parochum et vicarium foraneum in praedicta diocesi Midensi, fuisse S. Sedis Apostolicae et Sacrae Congregationi de Propaganda Fide vehementer commendatum ut in locum succederet defuncti episcopi, cumque nobis plane constet praedictum Patrem Fleming iis omnibus dotibus imprimis ornatum esse quibus ecclesiae praelatum fulgere oportet, hinc est quod licet alterius dioeceseos testimonium reddere optimis meritis ejusdem Rev. Patris Fleming aggregdiamur, eumque commendare Sacrae Congregationi ut prae ceteris idoneum ad muneris episcopalis onus, praeter enim quam quod optimis moribus, sacrae theologiae et sacrorum canonum scientia et peritia maxima praeditus sit, opera illius in rebus tractandis vel maximi momenti saepenumero usi sunt, tum Illmus dominus Augustinus Cheevers bonae memoriae, tum vero etiam defunctus administrator Illmus dominus Geoghegan ita ut in praxi et disciplina dioecesis **Midensis** versatissimus est, et apud omnes tam ecclesiasticos quam laicos in maxima aestimatione existat, speramus sane hoc nostrum testimonium non abs re alienum existimandum fore cum in ipsis confiniis dioecesis **Midensis** constituti sumus, et fama omnimodaque se gerendi ratio praedicti Rev. Patris Fleming nobis perspecta sit.

Datum Kiltotiae in dioecesis Kildariensi hac die quarta Septembris anno Domini millesimo septingentesimo septuagesimo octavo.

Guil. Dunn, vicarius generalis Illmi et Revmi Domini episcopi Kildariensis, canonicus et parochus ecclesiae Sancti Jacobi de Clene. Richardus Reilly, S. theol. doctor, archidiaconus Kildariensis, necnon parochialis ecclesiae Assumptae Virginis de Kilcock etc. parochus. Dominicus Dempsey canonicus Kildariensis, ecclesiae parochialis S. Michaelis de Cadanstown parochus.

Joannes Kenny parochialis ecclesiae Sanctissimae Trinitatis de Carberry etc. parochus.

Philippus Rouse canonicus Kildariensis, parochialis ecclesiae B.M.V. de Kildare etc. parochus.

(*Ibidem*. Vol. 14. Fol. 34)

Eminentissime Cardinalis,

Ab illustrissimo et Reverendissimo Domino Seleucensi archiepiscopo Nuntio Sanctae Sedis Apostolicae in hoc Galliae regno litteras apostolicas in forma Brevis accepi, quibus mihi significatur me in Midensem episcopum electum fuisse a Sacra Congregatione de Propaganda Fide, approbante Sanctissimo Domino nostro PP. Pio VI,

facultates simul consuetas accepi et litteras quas ad me tua Eminentia scribere dignata est. Pastorale munus adeo eximium, et illustria, quibus ad ipsum evehor, suffragia consideranti nefas foret in gratiarum actiones haud erumpere, nec illos grati animi sensus testari, quos tantus honor non potest non excitare, quosque, vel propriae tenuitatis conscientia repressos, expromeret Eminentiae Tuae cum in gratulando benignitas, tum in monendo hortandoque paternus affectus. Aequus tamen ac pius impositi oneris aestimator non aegre feret, si dicam sollicitus, quanta formidine commovear. Jure sibi timet, quem terrent pericula sacri regiminis. In hocce nostratum gymnasio Parisino, velut in portu, jam ab adoloescentia securus quiescebam ; nunc subito rapior in medios saeculi fluctus. Sed vocat, cujus est operarios in vineam Domini mittere, Christi vicarius in terris, universalis ecclesiae rector ac pastor, SSmus Dominus noster PP. Pius VI ad cujus pedes provolvor, cui, dum vivo, tanquam patri obedientissimus filius, sincerum mentis et animi obsequium voveo. Illius igitur auspiciis, divinoque fretus auxilio, quantumvis alias indignus, ad consecrationem accingor : his paro muneri pastoralis necessaria, vix ac ne vix quidem in Hibernia magnis impensis invenienda, destinatum iter quantocius per Angliam arrepturus data interim opera, ne quid, me absente, detrimenti capiat ecclesia Midensis. Antequam finem faciam, Eminentissime Cardinalis, non sinit gratus animus silentio praeterire benevolentiam erga me summam Illustrissimi ac Revmi Domini archiepiscopi Seleucensis apostolici nuntii ; tantam Excellentissimi Principis expertus sum humanitatem, ut mihi delatum honorem hinc exornari, si fieri possit, novumque ipsi decus addi videatur. Superest demum, ut me commissumque mihi gregem tuo, nunc et in posterum, Eminentissime Cardinalis, patrocinio commendam. Interim Deum ex animo precor, ut Eminentiam tuam sospitem diutissime servet et incolumem.

Eminentiae tuae humillimus, addictissimus servus

Patricius Josephus Plunkett, electus Episcopus Midensis.
Lutetiae Parisiorum 7 Februarii 1778.

* * *

(*Dr. Plunkett to his brother*)

London 27th June 1779.

Dear Brother,

To return to Ireland the more unnoticed I declined signifying to any of the gentlemen of Meath the day of my departure

from Paris which I quitted the 27th of last month. I took my way through Flanders where I have been delayed beyond my intention. I landed at Dover the 12th instant and come off next day to London where also I have been detained longer than I expected. I am to set off next Tuesday the 29th at seven in the evening in the Chester stage and am to go by Holy-head hence if the weather be favourable I hope to be in Ireland about the beginning of next week. Notwithstanding my earnest desire of seeing you and family, I am of opinion you should not stir from Kells until I call upon you. When I am there I shall be glad to see our mother in your house there to pay her the dutiful respects of a son and ask her blessing. Her infirmity, which is, I presume, always the same will afflict me ; but religion bids us receive such things with resignation. The very great task divine Providence has permitted to fall to my lot must in great measure absorb all my thoughts and take up all my time : as an affectionate brother you wish, I am sure, that I faithfully discharge my duty, and consequently you have too great a friendship for me and too much good sense to take umbrage at any time at seeing me totally taken up with the obligations of my state, and on that account generally separated from you and other relations for whom I shall ever preserve the tenderest regard, and do every service consistent with my character and the awful obligations of my state. Flesh and blood are but too often pernicious to that kind of liberty which spiritual functions require : as you tender my welfare and reputation I believe you desire to see me superior to their baneful influence. I do not make these reflections as if I were indifferent with relation to my duty as a son or a brother : God forbid ! All I mean is to guard against such weaknesses as often induce a son and a brother to forget what they owe to God and Religion. Adieu, dear brother, and believe to be most affectionately yours

P. J.P.

Remember me cordially to my mother, sister and all our family, to Mess. Smyth, Chevers, Reilly and you shall hear from (obliterated). To Mr. Valentine Plunket at Kells in the County of Meath, Ireland

* * *

(*Diary of Dr. Plunkett, Bishop of Meath (1778-1827) for 1784*).

(The entries are written in an interleaved Ordo for that year, which is now preserved in the Diocesan Archives. Dr. Plunket notes the name of the parish visited, the parish priest and the number confirmed.)

March 14. I renewed the ordinary faculties to Rev. Mr. Barton, O.M. for one year.

28. This day R. Owen Reilly Curate at Fore departed this life.

April 24. I answered D. Butler's letter of the 17 March.

May, Satur. 1. Moimet. R. M. Tipper. 9 conf.

Sund. 2. Trim. M. Allen. 38 conf.

Tue. 4. Kildalky. L. Reilly. 5 conf.

Wed. 5. Ballivr. M. Fleming. 70 conf.

Thurs. 6. Clonard. Th. Grehan. 37 conf.

Frid. 7. Killucan. P. Sherlock. 44 conf.

Sat. 8. Fertullagh. Eug. Coffy. 56 conf.

Sund. 9. Mullingar. Lau. Fitzgerald. 41 conf.

In my next letter to Dr. Kearney I am to mention and recommend young Coffy of this diocese

Mond. 10. Dysart. Duffy. 7 conf.

Hac die nullum ac invalidum declaravi contractum matrimonii tentatum inter J. Seery et Judy Duffy.

Tues. 11. Castletown G-g-n. Jam. Commons. none C.

Wedn. 12. Kilbeggan. Tho. Dunn. 15 conf.

Thurs. 13. Tullamore. Pat. Geoghegan. 38 conf.

Frid. 14. Killaghy united to Frankford. H. Dogherty.

Saturd. 15. Eglis. Egan. 49 conf.

Sund. 16. Frankford. H. Dogherty. Vic. gen. 270 conf

Mond. 17. Rahan. J. Murry. 103 conf.

Tuesd. 18. Clara. Travers. 38 conf.

Wed. 19. Tubber and Kill. Pat Macnamee. 21 C.

Thurs. 20. Drumrany. Dan. Mulledy. 228 conf.

Frid. 21. Ballimore. Pidgeon. 24 conf.

Saturd. 22. Moyvour. Mich. Mc Cormick. 54 conf.

Sund. 23. Emper. Joan. Wyer. 31 conf.

Mond. 24. Ballinacarrigg. Reilly. 46 conf.

Tuesd. 25. Multifernan. Moran. 43 cf.

Wedn. 26. Mountain Chapel. Stafford. 48 cf.

Thurs. 27. Castletown Devlin. Ferrall. none cf.

Frid. 28. Fore. James Fleming. 16 cf.

Saturd. 29. Turbotstown. Fanning. 8 cf.

Sund. 30. Castlepollard. Connell. 40.

Mond. 31. Killiegh. Brady. 19 cf.

- June, Tuesd. 1. Oldcastle. H. Brady. 25 cf.
 Thursd. 3. Killskeer. J. Ferrall. 30 cf.
 Sund. 6. Athboy. Martin. 48 cf.
 Tuesd. 8. Kilallon. John Reilly. 68 cf.
 Wed. 9. Kells. Flood. None conf.
 Thurs. 10. Loghan. Chevers. 49 cf.
 Frid. 11. Moynalty. Carolan. 65 cf.
 Saturd. 12. Enniskeen. Bermingham. 17 cf.
 Sund. 13. Nobber. Mc.Kenna. 10 cf.
 Tuesd. 15. Drumcondra. Mc Glew. 21 cf.
 Wed. 16. Siddan. Rich. Reilly. None cf.
 Thurs. 17. Rushwee. Clarke. 69 confirmed.
 Saturd. 19. Grangegeeth. Ch. Smith. 8 cf.
 Sund. 20. Drogheda. Moore. None cf.
 Tuesd. 22. Donore. Jam. Duffy. 18 cf.
 Wed. 23. Duleek. J. Purfield. 9 cf.
 Thurs. 24. Stamullin. P. Ennis. 11 cf.
- July, Sund. 18. Ardbraccan. Pet. Reilly, P.P. Branagan
 deservitor. 44 cf.
 Mond. 19. Kilberry. Kearney. 74 cfd.
 Tuesd. 20. Castletown Kilpatrick. Mc Derm. 66 cf.
 Sund. 25. Navan. P. J. Plunkett. 57.
- August 6. R. John Reilly died this day at Killrush of an
 apoplectic fit.
- September, 6. This afternoon at two o'clock died Rev. Luke
 Dease p. priest of Fore.
 15. Rev. Murry appointed p. priest of Killallon in
 the room of Rev. John Reilly.
- November 15. This morning died Rev. Charles Smith par.
 priest of Monk Newtown an Grangegeeth.
 16. This day I appointed in his room Rev. Laurence
 Chivers.
 29. This day I renewed to R. F. Hitchcock O.P. the
 ordinary faculties of the diocese for a year.

(inside the cover)

Galtrim. R. Meighan. March, 1773.

Pat Geoghagan p.p. of Tullamore at the same time that Rev. John
 Martin of Athboy was collated to Athboy.

Clergy of Meath diocese who registered in 1782-3,

From copy in Meath Diocesan Archives made by Most Rev. Dr. Mulvany from the original roll, which was destroyed in the Public Record Office of Ireland in 1922.

A Roll for the Registry of the Popish Clergy according to an Act of Parliament passed in the Kingdom of Ireland for the further relief of His Majesty's subjects of the Kingdom professing this religion.

Trim. 15 July, 1782.

Patrick Joseph Plunkett, R.C. Bishop of Meath & R.C. Rector of Navan and annexed livings, aged 43, received his first orders at Paris from Cardinal de Beno in the year 1762 and episcopal consecration at Paris in 1779 from Prince Doria Pamphil and now resides at Navan.

Priest	Parish	Age	Place of Ordination	Year	Residence
William Allen	P.P., of Trim	52	Dublin by Dr. Egan		
Michael Fleming, O.P.	P.P., of Killaconnigan and Killyon.	47	Mechlin. Thomas, Arch- bishop of Mechlin.	1756	Donore
Peter Reilly	C.C., Navan.	34	Balliboy, Westmeath, Dr. Geoghegan.	1775	
Michael Tipper, O.S.F.	Moymet and Clonmaduff		Prague. Archbishop	1757	Courtown
John Martin	2 JULY, 1782. P.P., Athboy	44	Cultrumner, Bishop of Meath	1761	
R. Fitzgerald, O.P.	22 JULY, 1782 P.P., Mullingar	57	Mechlin. Thomas A'bishop	1746-7	
Michael Brennan, O.P.	23 JULY, 1782 Donore	47	Bishop of Tulona	1756	
Thomas Flood	1 AUGUST, 1782 Archdeacon of Meath	45	Kells. Bishop of Meath	1763	
C. Cheevers	P.P., Kells and Vic. of Girley V.G., Kilbeg, Loughan, &c.	49	Dublin. Dr. Egan	1755	Carltonstown

Priest	Parish	Age	Place of Ordination	Year	Residence
Pat Moore	P.P., of Kilbarry, Donaghpatrick and Randlestown	55	Dublin. Egan.	1757	
Jas. Farrell	P.P., Kilskyre	37	Crackinstown	1769	Philipstown, Co. Meath
Peter Brady	P.P., Kilbride and Killie	36	Dr. Cheevers Grange, Co. Westmeath.	1771	near Kilbride
Wm. McKenna	P.P., Nobber and Cruicetown	50	Dr. Geoghegan. Seville. Co. Bishop.	1754-5	near Nobber
27 AUGUST, 1782					
James Herbert, O.P.	Donore		Mechlin. Archbishop.	1773	
Stephen J. Taylor, O.P.	In London Chaplain to Neapolitan Ambassador	35	Rome. Card. Colonna	1770	
Hon. Jenico Preston	Secular	31	Mechlin & Liege. A'bishop	1773-6	Gormanstown
John McKenna	Balrath	39	Scotland. John McDonald.	1768	
Joseph Balfe	P.P., Athlumney and Monkstown	37	Clakenstown.	1769	Monkstown
John Kelly	P.P., Brownstown and Painstown	54	Dr. Cheevers		
Pat Smyth	P.P., Ardbraccan	33	Dublin. Egan.	1751	Brownstown
N. White	P.P., Ratoath	66	Paris & Dublin. Carpenter	1772	Navan
			Rome. V.G. of Pope	1739	

Priest	Parish	Age	Place of Ordination	Year	Residence
28 AUGUST, 1782					
Pat O'Harte	Rathmolyan and Rathcore	54	Ballyshannon, E. Raphoe	1752	Rathmolyan
John Grogan	P.P., Roddinstown	34	Dublin, Archbishop	1772	
James McEvers	P.P., Laracor, Agher, Drumlagan & Gallow	50	Dublin, Egan	1750	Hillbrook, near Summerhill
Thady Grehan	P.P., Clonard and Ballyboggan	68	Dublin, Egan	1737	Ballyboggan
Garrett Reilly	P.P., Kilbixy and Templeoran		Westmeath, Geoghegan	1774	Ballynacargy
L. O'Reilly	P.P., Kildalkey		Westmeath, Geoghegan	1774	
Thos. Hitchcock, O.P.	Donore		Mechlin	1781	
Peter Lynch, O.P.	C.C., Killaconnigan		Mechlin	1779	Donore
Bartle Fegan, O.S.F.	Multyfarnham		Prague	1769	
30 AUGUST, 1782					
Chris. Byrne	P.P., Screen and Tara		Ballyboy	1770	Lismullen
2 SEPTEMBER, 1782					
Jas. Hope	C.C., Mullingar		Italy	1769	
10 SEPTEMBER, 1782					
Peter Derham	P.P., Dunsany and Kilmessan		Stamullen	1758	

Priest	Parish	Age	Place of Ordination	Year	Residence
Nicholas Purfield	P.P., Ardcaath		Dublin. Egan	1753	
Thos. Netteville, O.P.	7 OCTOBER, 1782 Provincial D.D., Prot. Ap.			1744	Marly, Co. Meath
John McCormack	10 OCTOBER, 1782 Serving Prior	34	Mechlin		Multyfarnham
Pat McKeonan	14 OCTOBER, 1782 P.P., Kilbride, Donamore, Grenoke	36	Crakenstown. Cheevers.	1769	Ballantry
John Egan	15 OCTOBER, 1782 P.P., Eglish and Drumcullen	47	Prague	1757	Drumcullen
Henry Dogherty	P.P., Killaghy and Frankfort	50	Paris	1772	
O. Coffey	P.P., Fartullagh	36	Naples	1766	
Hyacinth Seery	C.C., Mullingar	30	Italy	1773	
John Cruise	Chaplain to Robert Caddel of Harbertstown	50	Dublin. Egan.		
Thos. Fagan	P.P., Dunshaughlin, Cultrumet & Knockmark	39	Crakenstown. Cheevers	1767	Rosetown
Pat. Langan	17 OCTOBER, 1782 P.P., Curraha and Trevet.	36	Paris	1770	Ratoath
Wm. Fitzsimons	A Popish Priest, Sydenham.	65	Dublin. Egan	1751	

Priest	Parish	Age	Place of Ordination	Year	Residence
Thos. Walsh	22 OCTOBER, 1782	38	Crakenstown.	1767	
Thos. Drum.	C.C., Duleek P.P., Kilbeggan and Rahm	38	Crakenstown.	1767	
Simon Strong, O.P.	28 OCTOBER, 1782	35	Naples	1769	Longford near
John Strong, O.P.		34		1771	Drogheda
Rich. Meehan	P.P., Kilmore and Galtrim	43	Cultrummer	1761	
John Murray	29 OCTOBER, 1782	33	Crakenstown	1769	Rahan
M. Fleming, O.S.F.	P.P., Rahan and Lynally	50	Antwerp	1756	Courtown
Thos. Carberry, O.P.	31 OCTOBER, 1782	28	Rome	1779	
Patk. Ennis	Mullingar P.P., Stamullen, Moorechurch & Julianstown	36	Crakenstown	1769	Stamullen
John Molloy, O.S.F.		33	Rome	1772	Courtown
Thomas Moran, O.S.F.	P.P., Multyfarnham	35	Rome	1775	
Thos. Connell	17 MARCH, 1783 P.P., Lickla, Rathgarv and Waron	44	Cultrummer	1761	Castlepollard

Priest	Parish	Age	Place of Ordination	Year	Residence
John Reilly	20 MARCH, 1783 P.P., Killalon and Killua	70	Dublin	1740	Kilrush
Owen Reilly	25 MARCH, 1783 C.C., Fore	28	Received 1st orders in Valladolid 1776. Or- dained 1777 at Segovia		Fore
Pat. Geoghegan	P.P., Durrow and Kilbride	37	Flanders	1768	Tullamore
Thos. Hussey	P.P., Killyon	84	Fagan	1730	Donore
Pat. Sherlock	C.C., Rathkenny	25	Evreux	1781	
Jas. Duffy	P.P., Donore	48	Antwerp	1757	
John Kearney	26 MARCH, 1783 P.P., Kilbarry has already registered as C.C., St. Mary's D at Ballyboy 1775, resides at Randiestown.		rogbeda, aged 32, ordained		
James Commons	P.P., Castletown, Newtown	45	Crakenstown	1767	
Joseph Ivers	C.C., Slane	35	Kilbeggan	1775	Gernonstown
Thomas Walsh, former Pat Halligan	ly C.C., Duleek is removed and promoted to living and P. Mullingar	31	rish of Blacklyon 1791. Liege	1785	
O. Coffey	Athboy.	27	Navan.	1788	

(*Dr. Plunket to Dr. Troy*)

Navan, 22 Feb. 1787.

My Lord,

Having been informed that you were last week installed in the chair of the Metropolitan Church of Dublin, I take an early opportunity of congratulating Your Grace on your appointment to that exalted and most important station. This congratulation will not, I flatter myself, prove the less acceptable because coming from a person who has been spoken of as a kind of competitor,§ when I assure Your Grace that, if a competition in my favour did exist, I expressly disapproved it. Sincerely conscious of being already too high, I could not deliberately wish to ascend higher. I speak my real sentiments in saying that on occasions like the present, I shall be ever happy to congratulate the Man of Divine Providence. You are, My Lord, that Man : having been postulated for by a respectable part of the diocesan clergy, recommended by the bishops of the Province and nominated by the Sovereign Pontiff, Vicar of J. Christ on earth. Give me leave to add, that being one of many who are impressed with a most advantageous idea of your Grace's virtues and talents, I am confident you will not, on the great theatre of the capital, disappoint the expectations raised by your meritorious conduct in a more limited sphere. As Your Grace's diocese borders for a considerable length of Meath we are become closer neighbours than before. Business may sometimes and motives of friendship will probably now and then bring you to this country, and afford me opportunities which I shall think it my duty to embrace, of paying you my respects. Whenever you pass through or sojourn here, Your Grace has every power I can give. I request you will accept my thanks for the honour done me by your polite invitation last week, and for your kind and obliging attention to Rev. Mr. Reilly one of my assistants in this town. Wishing and praying that God may crown with success your every endeavour in the cause of religion and virtues,

I have the honour to be with sincere and great respect

Your Grace's most obedient and very humble servant,

P. J. Plunkett.

To The M.R. Doctor Troy

at Mr. Walter Troy's, Smithfield, Dublin.

§ A letter dated 10 December, 1786, urging the promotion of Dr. Plunket to Dublin, was addressed to the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda by a number of clergy and laity of Meath.

(*Rebellion Papers. Dublin Castle. 620/24. 95.*)

Dear Sir,

The grievance complained of in the extract I have the honour to enclose requires no comment, & will I am confident, be removed so soon as known to you. I have not communicated it to any person, lest it might become the Subject of party Conversation & newspaper obloquy against Government.

I have the honour to remain with perfect esteem

Dear Sir

your faithful and much obliged humble Servant

John Troy.

To Edw. Cooke, Esq.

North King St. Dublin.

8th August 1796.

* * * *

Extract of a letter from Revd. Doctor P. J. Plunkett of Meath to Doctor Troy, dated 4th August, 1796

I have the pleasure of informing you, that I have not discovered in any one Parish of this Diocese a single Symptom of Defenderism. The disturbers of the peace are either converted or subdued : all is now perfectly quiet. I have, however, to lament the inveterate prejudice and unrelenting injustice of a certain part of the public here, who in defiance of common Sense and common policy will not be persuaded that We Clergy were not secret Abettors of the mad and wicked System, which threatened to bury religion under the ruins of the civil power. To this distorted and partial manner of beholding things to be imputed : according to many, the unchristian rigour exercised at present against the unfortunate Traynor§ condemned for High Treason at our last Assizes. He is a Catholic and no Catholic Clergyman is admitted to him. Lord Carleton was the Judge. He mercifully granted him three weeks to prepare for eternity. Did he know that the miserable Man is destitute of the principal means of

§ Patrick Traynor, a schoolmaster, was sentenced to death 14 July, 1796. He was a member of the Defenders, and it was he who initiated Laurence O'Connor into that organisation. (vide *IERec.*, March, 1937.) He was hanged, drawn and quartered at Trim 8 August, 1796. A contemporary account of his execution states: "At the place of execution (as a Roman Catholic Clergyman could not be found) he requested that the Rev. Mr. Wainwright would read prayers for him, in which he joined with apparent fervour, and seemed exceedingly struck with the solemnity of the service appointed for such an occasion."

making that awful preparation, I am inclined to believe an order would come down to Trim immediately to permit Revd. Mr. Clarke the Parish Priest, a loyal and faithful Subject of his Majesty to attend Traynor in prison. You would perform a signal Act of Charity by procuring redress for so crying a grievance.

(Dr. Plunket to Dr. Moylan.)

Lagore, 11th Sept., 1802.

My dear and most honored Lord,

It was a matter of much concern to me that I had not the happiness of seeing your lordship when lately in this part of the country. I was either at a distance on my visitation, or, on my return home for a very few days to assist at the celebration of the festival of the parish, I was so circumstanced as not to have it in my power to stir. I found the first of my two assistants just rising from a desperate sickness, and the other engaged in a school which I am beginning to establish at Navan. The prelates of our province who assembled for the first time since the year before the rebellion, regretted the loss of the opportunity, which your lordship's presence at Drogheda offered, of enjoying your society. In the interval of the two meetings we lost five of our number ; of course five new Bishops sat with us on the late occasion ; an awful warning to the survivors, to me especially, who am become the dean of the province ! We broke up on the third day, after having consecrated Dr. Mc Laughlin, the bishop-elect of Raphoe, a modest, pious, and well-informed man. From the good dispositions of the new members the episcopal body of Armagh has every reason to expect an infusion of fresh vigour and health. Except the Primate, we were all educated in Paris, four at the Lombard and four in the Community. Your Lordship's tender attachment to our national church will excuse this short detail. I have resumed my visitation and writes these lines on a resting day which I spend at Lagore, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thunder, who speak of your lordship in terms of the highest respect and esteem. Before I set out I received the enclosed letter, the last line of which I transcribed to diminish its bulk. It is from one of the most respectable Catholic ladies in this diocese whose late husband was as much the Christian and the gentleman as any one I ever knew in this kingdom. He had a little estate in Italy which has escaped the devastations of war. His brother is a general in the Austrian service. The widow who

writes has acted and still acts the part of an incomparable mother to nine children, six daughters and three sons. The property of the family was not long ago considerable : a portion of it still remains between Frankford and Birr in the King's County. Mrs. McAwly supposes that an application from me to your lordship would not be fruitless. A well-founded reliance on your friendship will not allow me to give this lady to understand she is mistaken. I therefore take the liberty of complying with her wish and requesting your lordship's benevolent interference and good offices in her favour. The boys in question are the one 13, the other 12 years of age. As she tells her own story better than I could, I thought it best to enclose her letter to me for your lordship's perusal. I shall consider myself highly obliged by an answer from your lordship either to me at Navan, or to the lady whose address is : "Mrs. McAwly, Temora, Balliboy." Balliboy is in the King's County and about eight or nine miles from Birr.

I have heard with pleasure that your last excursion to England has been beneficial to your health. That your former excursion to that country has been beneficial to religion I know from Dr. O'Beirne the P. Bishop of Meath,¹ with whom you are a great favourite. "Doctor Moylan's amiable and polished manners," said he to me, "has made an impression most favourable to the R. Catholic Prelates of Ireland on all the persons of high rank and distinction who saw him at the duke of Portland's, whose opinion of you until then was not very flattering." Your Lordship on that occasion went to England as the representative of the Irish prelacy. If nothing was done at that (I did not hear of anything done) to defray the expense incurred by your journey, it was an omission that ought to be repaired. Dr. O'Beirne and I, notwithstanding our former intimacy, fell out with each other some time ago. In the month of October or November last a sermon was preached in the church at Navan at his lordship's visitation and in the presence of his lordship by one of his clergy, a Rev. Mr. Dawson, who among other things said it was his lot to live "in the midst of idolators and superstition." This liberal

¹ Thomas Lewis O'Beirne was born in Co. Longford and with his brother, Denis, was educated in the Irish College of the Lombards, Paris, where Dr. Plunket was then a Professor. He was compelled to leave the College and later embraced the Protestant religion in which he took Orders. He was appointed Bishop of Ossory in 1795 and was translated to Meath in 1798. He died 17 February, 1823, aged 76. His brother Denis died a parish priest in the diocese of Ardagh, 29 December, 1827.

sermon was published² at the particular request of Dr. O'Beirne, and soon made an unpleasant sensation in the minds of the R. Catholics of Meath. From december last I discontinued my visits to Ardbraccan. In april his lordship called upon me to desire my concurrence in promoting the due observation of the Sabbath. I took an occasion of remonstrating against the abuse thrown out against us in the sermon published at his particular request. I told him that "such abuse could not but wound the feelings of the Catholics of this country and that I must respect their feelings and consequently refrain from the intercourse that had subsisted between us." This unexpected expostulation produced a good deal of agitation in his lordship's breast : warm words ensued : I appealed to himself if in this or any civilized country in Europe there did not exist any other kind of idolatry than that which had for object riches, preferment, or pleasure. He made no attempt to refute this observation, but broke out into repeated commendation of his own liberality. My answer was : "My Lord, you make professions of liberality ; but I am sorry to be obliged to say that you are considered as a prejudiced man." Much more was said on both sides not worth mentioning. A calm succeeded the storm : I told his lordship I would do myself the pleasure of returning his visit, and we separated civilly. Shortly after, preaching in several of his churches, Dr. O'Beirne, I was credibly informed, spoke handsomely of the R. Catholic body, paid compliments to the R.C. Clergy, and to me in particular. This conduct on his part, whether sincere or not, I considered as a kind of disavowal of the language of the sermon, and a step towards reconciliation, and therefore paid him a visit on my late return to Navan, but did not find him at home. This little narrative would not, I imagined, prove unacceptable. Having trespassed so much on your patience I shall only add the assurances of the sincere respect and cordial attachment with which I have the honour to be

My dear and most honored Lord,

Your lordship's devoted and affectionate humble servant,

P. J. Plunkett.

I hope to see Lord Fingall next week : Lady Fingall is in town : they are both well. I request to be affectionately remembered to those of our colleagues your lordship may meet.

To/

The Right Rev. Doctor Moylan,
Cork.

² The sermon will be found in the Halliday Pamphlets in the Royal Irish Academy (1801). 819.3.

(*Dr. Plunket to Dr. Troy*)

(*Hardwick Correspondence. Additional Mss. 35740. fol. 48 British Museum.*)

My dear and most honored Friend,

While on visitation duty yesterday afternoon in the lower part of this county I had the honour to receive your letter of the 2nd inst. The communication it conveys from Mr. Secretary Marsden gives me inexpressible concern. Since I began my annual inspection of the parishes of Meath on the 19th of last month, a principle object of my humble endeavours has been to enforce the great duty of allegiance we owe to the Government under which divine Providence has placed us. I have not ceased to represent in the most earnest manner to our people how closely this duty was connected with honor, their own interest, and above all, with the sacred principles which no real Catholic could disclaim : the violation of it by seditious or disloyal practices I have held up to them as a complication of base treachery, of madness and folly rendered inexcusable by late experience, of a kind of apostacy from the religion they professed. To a man thus employed how aggravating a cause of affliction must it be, to receive from the highest authority information charging one of his clergy with such detestable guilt ? Accept my thanks for the Justice you did me in your interview with Mr. Secretary Marsden. Were further justification necessary I might appeal to every parish of this extensive diocese. In the worst times, while the rebellion raged I did my utmost to inspire abhorrence of sedition and treason, and to reclaim the infatuated dupes of the abettors of insurrection. With the same view I am going from parish to parish and using my best endeavours to counteract the influence of ill-designing men to put the unthinking part of the flock on their guard against the arts that may be employed to seduce them from their allegiance, and to inculcate the principles of obedience to the laws and loyalty to the King, which our religion enjoins. I am to perform visitation duty at Dunboyne on Sunday the 17th inst. You may be assured, my dear friend, I shall consider it an indispensable obligation on my part to leave nothing undone that can be effected by the authority of my station or my humble abilities to enlighten the minds of the Catholic inhabitants with respect to the enormity of seditious practices and to compel the pastor to renounce the madness of countenancing such unnatural guilt. If his heart be not irretrievably callous, he must feel with grateful sensibility how humane the warning is and friendly that comes thus

privately to him from Mr. Secretary Marsden ; he must feel with confusion and repentance, if he be guilty, how merciful and gracious is the disposition of the Lord Lieutenant, a disposition that marks in a signal manner the administration of his Excellency who is more inclined to prevent than to inflict punishment. If I have any power over Mr. Connell,§ he must speak the language of subordination and loyalty to his flock. In the hope of having a favourable account to give you of my mission, I have the honour to be with warm attachment and cordial respect

your obliged and devoted

humble servant

P. J. Plunkett.

Nobber 4th July, 1803.

The Most Reverend

Doctor Troy

North King's Street

Dublin.

(Dr. Plunkett to his niece)

My dear Betty,

Just returned from an excursion up the country I found at Chapel Lodge your friendly letter of the 9th inst. and altho' on my stop to make this afternoon another journey of a few miles in an opposite direction, I will not postpone giving you the information you wish for in so kind a manner. During my visitation, on one of the warmest days I felt last summer, the 18th of July, I contracted a swelling in the glands of the throat, which the unceasing duties of the visitation prevented me from attending to until the 13th of October, when I finished my annual tour I consulted my friend and relation Dr. Sheridan, who upon examination discovered a commencement of ulceration on one side of the throat. By the bye, it was of such a disorder your father died if I remember well.§ Bark and some other things were prescribed. To this prescription I conformed

§ Rev. James Connell was appointed Parish Priest of Dunboyne in 1787. In 1798 his house and chapel were destroyed by the Yeomen and when Dr. Plunkett made his visitation of Dunboyne 6 June, 1798, he noted in his Diary : " Here I found the chapel, and the house of the parish priest, and almost all the houses of the town, four or five excepted, burnt. Mr. Connell did not appear to me, and I withdrew with grief." Fr. Connell died 20 September, 1827, aged 80.

§ Diary of Dr. Plunkett 23 February, 1787. At seven o'clock Valentine Plunkett died of an ulcer in the throat.

for several days ; and moreover by advice I relaxed in a great degree from my usual labour. I grew better in consequence, and scarcely perceived myself incommoded by the swelling of the glands of the throat until this severe weather came on when a slight soreness became sensible but not such as to hinder me from performing my accustomed duty. I will not conceal from you that something probably more serious occurred on the last day of my visitation the 13th of October. At the close of duty that day I was singularly affected. I was told by Rev. Peter O'Reilly who was present, that I spoke in my usual way for an hour and a quarter. Yet, when I finished I did not recollect a word of what I had said, and even asked him, who came up to me to the altar because he remarked some change in my countenance. "Where am I, what is next to be done?" This notwithstanding I examined 129 children preparing for confirmation ; I administered this sacrament to them in my usual manner and afterwards lost the recollection of what I had done. In all appearance I was not equal to the labour I underwent on the occasion altho' I did not feel the fatigue. In a few hours after I experienced nothing of that extraordinary impression which seems to have been in some degree paralytic, or apoplectic ; nor have I since felt any thing of the kind. This occurrence I consider as an awful warning. Whenever and in what manner soever the summons comes from above the will of God is to be submitted to with profoundest adoration and resignation. I have only time to add my affectionate compliments to your mother & sister and to assure you that I am sincerely

My dear Betty
your affectionate uncle,
P. J. Plunkett.

Navan 12 Decr. 1805.
Miss Plunkett
74 Capel Street
Dublin.

(Dr. Plunkett to Dr. Moylan.)

Navan, 28 april, 1808.

My dear and most honored Lord,

Yesterday I had the honor to receive your acceptable favour of the 23rd inst. enclosing a bill for £32..10..0. The amount of which shall be immediately sent to Rev. John Ferrall p.p. of C. Pollard & Carlanstown. The destination of the £2..10. suggested by enlightened

piety shall be faithfully adhered to

Last Monday I paid a visit at Killeen Castle, but had not the good fortune to meet Lord Fingall. The rest of the family I saw. From them I learned that Mr. Foster, Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, was extremely civil to his lordship in London and particularly in the House of Commons ; that Lord Moira did not express the sentiments of the Prince of W. when he said in the Upper House that this was not the time for the Catholics to petition ; and that Lord Hutchinson was extremely displeased with Lord Moira for speaking as he did. I suppose your lordship has read the letters of *Peter Plymley Esq. to his brother Abraham in the country*. Although the writer does not, I think, judge impartially of the loyalty of the population of Ireland, a loyalty founded on the unalterable principles of our holy religion, yet in solid reasoning and shrewd wit he appears to be the most able advocate that has of late pleaded our cause. These letters are attributed here by some to Judge Johnson, by others to Sheridan.

Doctor Milner's late letters I have read with delight, and, although it be somewhat humiliating to us to stand in need of an Englishman to be the champion of Ireland, we have reason to be proud of the champion who defends us. The thanks of our Hierarchy are, I should imagine, due to so warm and so strenuous a friend. The next Board of Trustees would furnish an opportunity of making known to his lordship the grateful sense we have of the service he has rendered to our country and national church. I perfectly coincide with your lordship in your opinion of Mr. Parnell's parliamentary conduct. To confound the abettors of the Catechism of the Incorporated Society, it was enough to drag into open day before the House of Commons that farrago of misrepresentation and calumny. This Mr. Parnell has done with spirit and success. Sir A. W—ll—y must have been reduced to the last shifts when he had recourse to the barefaced incredible fiction about Paine's age of reason. I was charmed to see the impudent and prejudiced Dr. L. so well chastised by Dr. Milner ; and I hope to see an improved repetition of the chastisement in the second edition of his letters, with some further literary correction, so well merited by Sir R. M——e. Dr. Sheridan is preparing a new edition of his "Unbiased Irishman," the best refutation that appeared of Dr. Woodward's pamphlet, which is, I am informed, to blow the coals of discord once more in a republication.¹

¹ A Critical Review of the B. of Cloyne's Publication. . . by AN UNBIASED IRISHMAN. Dublin. 1787. The original edition and the reprint may be seen in the Halliday Pamphlets in the R.I.A., Vols. 520 and 921. The author was

I am sorry to hear that the winter has been so unfavourable to your Lordship's health. It has been trying to every delicate and weakly constitution by its occasional severity and long continuance. We may soon expect a change, which will, I hope, confirm the convalescence you begin to experience. In general I have, thanks to Almighty God!, enjoyed good health this time past. But my eyes are become more and more weak and tender, and warn me that the evening of my life is advanced, and approaching to the dusk and darkness of night. Sive vivimus, sive morimur, Domini sumus. Living or dying may we ever adore and with resignation obey the Arbiter of life and death.

It has occurred to me that I ought perhaps send you the receipt of the parish p. of Carlanstown for the £32..10. you sent me. If necessary, I beg to be informed.

Wishing you a perfect re-establishment of health, and the fullest participation of the victory won by the Conqueror of sin, death and hell,

I have the honor to be with most respectful attachment,

Your Lordship's very affectionate devoted

& humble servant,

P. J. Plunket..

I beg leave to assure your good sister of my affectionate respect.

To/

The Right Reverend Doctor Moylan,

Cork.

(Dr. Plunket to his nephew.)

Navan, 18 December, 1808.

My dear John,

I am informed by my dear Friend, Rev. Mr. Russell, that the portrait§ I had the weakness to consent to have been made is finished, and that your intended visit in a few days to the county of Meath would afford a good opportunity of safe conveyance of it to

a relative of Dr. Plunket and was the Edward Sheridan, M.D., 46 Dominick St., Dublin, who was prosecuted under the Convention Act in November, 1811. He died at Devlin, Co. Westmeath, 18 July, 1829.

§ Dr. Plunket had got the portrait painted at the request of his niece. In a letter to her 14 May, 1807 he says: "If serious business should bring me to town, and I should have a few guineas to *throw* away, to gratify you I may devote them to the purpose you mention. But to go to Dublin merely on that account is more than I feel inclined to promise." The portrait and a number of family letters—three of which are here printed—are in the custody of the Plunket family.

the house of Rev. Peter O'Reilly, the place of its destination until otherwise disposed of. I request you will take charge of it, and bring it with you to Kells if you think you can do so with (sic) injuring it. This condition I mention, not that I care a pin about it, for it shall not come to my humble mansion here, but because its preservation may be possibly gratifying to some of my survivors. Remember, it must not appear at Chapel Lodge. I will defray any expense you may be at on the occasion. Although I will not see the portrait, I shall be glad to see you here. The exhausted state of my finance puts it out of my power at present to be generous to any of you : I am sorry for it. I had lately a return of my bowel complaint ; but neither painful nor of long duration. The duties of this season expose me at my present period of life, to vicissitudes of health. Remember me affectionately to your sisters. I wish them and you many happy returns of the approaching festival and new year and am

My dear John,

your affectionate Uncle,

P. J. Plunkett.

John Plunkett Esq.

Attorney at Law

4 Lower Jervis Street

Dublin.

(Dr. Plunkett to Dr. Troy.)

My dear and most honored Lord,

I have received in due time your grace's obliging and friendly letter, and I deferred doing myself the honor of returning an answer as long as I hoped to have it in my power to go to Dublin next week. This hope has vanished. Obstacles, peculiarly personal, stand in my way. Notwithstanding the various motives which induce me to make this excursion I cannot go this time to the Capital, not through want of health, for I feel myself as strong as I was ten years ago, altho' now in the second month of my eighty third year. I am certainly interested in the decree of the Council of Trent which irritates clandestine marriages. My interest is your interest : it is the interest of all the Prelates of Ireland. In a matter of so much consequence, of so practical a nature, it is a general interest that our discipline be one, the same and uniform, if circumstances permit. §

§ The decrees of Trent were not promulgated in Meath until December, 1827.

With his grace my Metropolitan I will adhere to the opinion of the majority of the prelates, when notified to me. With sentiments of high respect and sincere attachment,

I have the honor to be,
My dear and most honored Lord,
Your grace's obliged and devoted humble servant,
P. J. Plunkett.

Navan, 16th February, 1821.

P.S. I request to be most respectfully remembered to all the members of the Board of College Trustees.

(To Dr Troy.)

The following letter from Dr. Plunkett was read at a meeting of the Catholic Association 5 June, 1824. It was published in the Proceedings of the Catholic Association, 1823-5. London (1825) 364-5.

Navan, 27th May, 1824.

"After centuries of tried fidelity, to call the Irish Catholics disloyal or rebellious would now appear too gross a violation of truth. Hence the expectants of place and power are compelled to change their tone: they now hurl their imputations of bigotry and intolerance at the Catholic priesthood, and express their pity and commiseration for the benighted state of the people, into which the priesthood has plunged them; while our best friends in Parliament, by their silence, seem to acquiesce in this iniquitous charge. We are, therefore, from principles of self-defence, called on, personally to refute these unmerited slanders."

"The mercies of a bountiful Providence have continued me, now nearly forty-five years, in the administration of the Diocese of Meath. I have, each year, made a visitation of this extensive diocese. In each parish I have given instructions to, and taught the people their duty to God, to their King, and to themselves. In the presence of the public, I have, myself, with no small labour and care, examined each individual, of both sexes, to be confirmed, and have never admitted them to the sacrament, unless I found them well instructed in their religious duties, and in their obligations as subjects and members of society." The letter then proceeds to state the number of children confirmed by the venerable Prelate, from the year 1780 to 1824, in

DOCUMENTS CONCERNING MEATH

the diocese of Meath, total 219,247.¹ After this enumeration, the writer says—"The production of this document is not the effect of an old man's vanity : it is extorted from me ; it stands as a proof that the people have for these 44 years past received, to the best of my slender abilities, what alone, to the moral eye, can appear useful in education—that important knowledge which makes good Christians, and consequently good men and loyal subjects ; who, if properly encouraged, would become equal—I might perhaps say, superior, to most of the civilized nations of the world. For the performance of my various duties, I never received, nor ever expected, one penny from his Majesty's Government—nor has one penny from any Society ever been expended, that I could learn, on the education of the above two hundred and nineteen thousand two hundred and forty seven persons whom I admitted to the sacrament of confirmation."

"I have, during my long administration, been the means of establishing some hundreds of schools through this diocese. Amongst these, for the education of the genteeler class of society, I have founded in this town the Roman Catholic Seminary,² a large, healthful, and most commodious establishment, which has ever been distinguished by regular government, by a constant inculcation of moral and religious duties, by a highly judicious and successful method of instructing, and in which many respectable gentlemen, from various parts of the kingdom, have studied the antient and modern classics, and most of the present generation of our Clergy were prepared for the Royal Collegē of St. Patrick, Maynooth. This important establishment, were the average number of persons yearly receiving instruction, like most of the others, never received any support from Government ; on the contrary, when I obtained for it a licence, which was then thought necessary, I had to pay one guinea. I say, like most of the others, for there are through the diocese, a few schools on the Kildare-street principle, frequented by Catholic children, who are compelled to do so by the influence, and sometimes the threats and persecutions of their landlords."

The letter then states, that there are in the parish of Navan, nine

¹ The letter probably contained a table of the numbers confirmed each year from 1780 to 1824. Such a table was published in the London and Dublin Orthodox Journal for 18 July, 1835.

² In 1812 there were 91 Protestant schools with 2195 Protestant scholars and 231 Catholic schools with 12225 Catholic scholars in the diocese of Meath. St. Finian's Seminary, Navan, was opened 4 May, 1802. It was the first seminary to be established in the province of Armagh.

schools, in which are instructed 571 children, whose education is paid for by subscriptions by the children's parents.¹ There is no immoral book in the Catholic schools; those mentioned in the House of Commons, were never seen or heard of in them.

The following interesting paragraph concludes the letter:—"The parents of most of the above children are very poor indeed, yet such is their desire of seeing them educated, that they often deprive themselves of the very necessities of life to obtain that great object. What a pity it is that this noble ambition is not fostered and encouraged. But they cannot expect, as things are, any assistance but by violating conscience, principle, religion, and all the fine feelings of our nature. I have only to add, that the Clergy are unanimous in their reprobation of the misrepresentations alleged to have been made of them in the House of Commons—misrepresentations as uncalled-for and unjustifiable, as they are false, foul, and indecent; and yet made in the hearing of many of those who could, and should, have refuted and condemned them."

* * *

(Miscellaneous Documents)

Additional Mss. 4789. fol. 328-9. British Museum.

We desire from your Lordship a check unto our Brother of Meath,² the chief of the suffragan Bishops under our jurisdiction for his inflicting on the inhabitants within that principality, as also for preferring now but a certain crew of his countrymen who followed him hither out of Lincolnshire, for that there is small hope for the old dweller there to expect any preferment under him. His greatest excuse for his bringing over his countrymen is that he may live Englishlike and his quarrel to the dwellers here, that they are become Irish-like by their apparel and customs. Those passages doth trouble your people sore. Therefore, we have advised that our clergy who think it convenient that your Lordship would acquaint his highness therewith, which is the desire of him who prayeth for your Lordship's welfare here in this world and hereafter.

To Lord Privy Seal.

May Kalend 6 Anno Xti 1536.

Your Loving friend Geo. Armach.³

¹ For the history of education in Navan see Brady, *Short History of the Parishes of the Diocese of Meath*. No. 3. pp. 101-4. Navan. 1938.

² Edward Staples appointed Bishop of Meath by Clement VIII, at the suggestion of Henry VIII 3 September, 1529. Deposed 29 June, 1554, by Commission appointed by Queen Mary.

³ George Cromer, an Englishman, appointed Archbishop of Armagh 1521. Deprived for heresy 23 July, 1539.

(Answer)

Most Rev. Father,

His Most Gracious Majesty having perused your Epistle without vilifying your Grace's nor your clergies opinion finds no crime committed by that Rev. Father you mention being intimate with him before he departed hence to possess his Bishopric and fully knoweth him to be a man of another temper and if it be for decent living as his highness supposes it is in so barbarous a place as in that country he wisheth that all his subjects both clergy and laity would follow that Father's precedent as well for decency as obedience to the Ancient Laws of his Realm of England, they being all anciently sprung from them by the conquest of his highnesses predecessor King Henry the Second of that name, not accusing him in any indecent act; yet, if that be the greatest of his crimes his highness judgeth him the more accusable, wishing all his subjects there civilized and so appparelled, as well the clergy as the common sort, thinking it most requisite that an Act be passed for the same purpose. Reverend Father this is by special command being his highness's will and pleasure. I shall ever crave your Grace's Benediction and most Reverend prayers.

Tho : Cromwell.

Additional Mss. 31248. fol. 107. British Museum.

(Printed Sheet)

Universis & singulis praesentes Litteras visuris, lecturis, pariter & audituris Decanus & facultas Theologica Almae Universitatis Studii Generalis Lovaniensis, Salutem in Domino. Cum pium sit ac rationi consentaneum testimonium perhibere veritati praesentium tenore litterarum notum facimus & attestamur Reverendissimum Dom. Martinum Caddan§ Kilkeniensem Hibernum Collegii Pastoralis Hibernorum Antverpiae Praesidem praevio utroque Baccalaureatu nec non diligenti examine & quatuor Disputationibus pro gradu Licentiae in Sacra Theologia a nostra facultate idoneum repertum & admissum eundem gradum cum laude suscepisse in hac Universitate die 15 Januarii anni 1697. Quapropter omnes et singulos ad quos praefatus Martinus Caddan S. Theologiae Licentiatus divertit,

§ In 1677 Martinus Cadan, Kilkeniensis, graduated in Arts in Louvain University. In February, 1703, he became President of the College of Luxembourg, at Louvain. (*IERec.*, May-July, 1886.) He died in 1721, (*Irish Rosary*, October, 1927.)

benigne in Domino exhortamur ut eundem juxta vocationis suae gradum suscipiant & condecanti prosequantur honore, suaeque humanitatis favorem eo benignius eidem impertiantur quo nostris fretus est testimonialibus his litteris Sigilli dictae nostrae facultatis sub appensione communitatis.

Datum Lovanii Anno 1697 die 26 Januarii.

Additional Mss. 31248. fol. 121. British Museum.

Omnibus has visuris salutem in Domino. Notum facimus et attestamur : admodum Reverendum et Eruditissimum Dom. Martinum Caddan presbyterum S. Theologiae Licentiatum Lovan. Collegii Ibernensi Antverpiae Praesidem, virum nobis apprime notum, non solum esse exemplaris vitae ac illibatae famae, gratissimaeque conversationis sed profundae etiam eruditionis ac variarum linguarum praesertim Anglicae eloquenter peritum et insigni dexteritate in rebus agendis singulari discretione et prudentia aliisque dotibus ac virtutibus omnibus praeditum esse, quibus Episcopum suae nationis ornatum esse oportet, ut proinde Ecclesia Ibernica gratulemur quod in ea Midensis Diocesis Pastorem et Praesulem eum nuper a Serenissimo Rege nostro nominatum intellexerimus ; hoc maxime tempore quo pulsus inde novissima Parlamenti lege ceteris Episcopis non dubitatur ille acatholicorum tolerantia fruiturus a quorum potentissimis magnopere aestimatur. In quorum fidem hisce subscripsimus et sigilla nostra apposuimus.

Louvain, 12 October, 1637.

P. Domen Epus. Ellm.
F. Edmdus Bing Proatis Angl.

Franciscus Martin.

pbr. S. T. Doctor regius

Sacr. Scrip. Professor Louvain

Galviensis Ibern.

Additional Mss. 31248. fol. 124. British Museum.

Humbertus Guilielmus a Precipiano, Dei et Apostolicae sedis Gratia Archiepiscopus Mechlieniensis, Primas Belgii, ad exercitus Regios Delegatus Apostolicus, Suae Majestati a concilio status etc, omnibus his visuris Salutem in Domino. Cum intellexerimus Reverendum adm. Dominum Martinum Caddan Presbyterum, S. Theologiae in Academia Lovaniensi Licentii, et Hibernici Collegii Antuerpia Praesidem natione Hibernum nuper ad Medensem in Hibernia

Episcopatum esse nominatum : neminem ex multis de sua natione, quorum praecipuos in Belgio commorantes apprime novimus, eo viro magis ornatum et ad officium Episcopale magis idoneum capacioremq̃ nobis cognitum esse cunctis tenore presentium notum facimus et attestamur in quorum fide hasce propria manu signavimus et sigillo nostro ac secretarii nostri subscriptione communiri jussimus.

Bruxellis in Palatio nostro Archiepiscopali

die 2 Januarii, 1698.

Ex Tabulario S.C. De Prop. Fide. Scritture Riferite Nei Congressi. Vol. xi. Fol. 24.

Eninmi et Revmi Domini.

Michael Moore parochus Dunboyn diocesis Midensis in Irlandia humiliter exponit EE.VV. qualiter per resignationem Jacobi Jennet§ provisus fuit usque ab anno 1746 de praefata parochia cum reservatione pensionis annuorum scutorum 40 favore dicti resignantis, veluti constat ex bullis apostolicis eodem anno expeditis, cum vero ab aliquo tempore notabiliter decreverint catholici, ex quorum spontaneis oblationibus unice pendebat manutentio dicti oratoris et facultas persolvendi praefatum pensionem, in quorum locum subingressi sunt haeretici, a quibus nil sperari potest, hinc idem orator impar effectus fuit nedum ad subeundem dictum onus memoratae pensionis, sed etiam ad consulendum propriae sustentationi, prout constare poterit ex testimonio suorum parochianorum, quapropter supplicat EE.VV. ut ipsum declarare dignentur immunem ab onere dictae pensionis favore dicti Jennet qui aliunde habet unde vivere possit. Et Deus etc.

Sacrae Congregationi de propaganda fide pro Michaele Moore parochi Dunboyn diocesis Midensis in Irlandia.

(alia manu) Si è scritto al vescovo di Midia pro informatione li 12 Decembre 1761.

§Fr. Jennet became parish priest of Dunboyne in 1722. A letter of Patrick Fitzsimons, V.G., Dublin c.1760 states "James Gennett . . . alumni of the English College of Seville are labouring at present in this vineyard either here in the city or its neighbourhood." *IERec.*, Series Lix. 221. His will dated 18 October, 1763 (proved 26 October, 1763) was destroyed in the Record Office fire in 1922. Sleater's *Public Gazetteer*, 21 October, 1763, records the death "In Cook street, the Rev. Mr. Jennet, formerly parish-priest of Dunboyne, in the county of Meath, a gentleman of great piety and learning." Fr. Moore was educated in Paris. He died 10 December, 1782.

(*Miscellanea Dioc. Hib., Doc. no.115. In Archives of S. Clemente, Rome*).

Immaginandomi che meglio sia ricorrere al E. V. che a qualsisia altra persona in ciò che riguarda gl'affari della missione d'Irlanda, non posso se non rappresentare a V.E. le premurose istanze mi vengono fatte da Monsignore Egan, Vescovo Midense, acciò S.M.B. consenti, che Milord Fingal possa presentare alla parochia de Killeen e Trevot un sacerdote per essere istituto dall' Ordinario. Si offre questo Signore di mantenerlo a sue spese il Curato, e di piu, fabricare in favore del medesimo un' Oratorio ; questo sì sostanziale vantaggio in un Paese eretico sembra un giustissimo motivo per ottenere la desiderata grazia, tanto piu che, come mi scrive il Vescovo, si suppone che prima de Regno di Elisabetha, fosse un tal diritto nella di lui famiglia.

Spero che V.E. condonerà facilmente questa mia libertà, a che con la sua solita pietà, quando giudichi la cosa convenievola, sarà per proteggere questa causa che è causa del Signore ; e nel bacciare a V.E. riverentemente la S. Porpora, con tutto l'ossequio mi rassegno,

Brusselles, 6 aprile 1736.

Umilissimo, devotissimo et obligatissimo servitore
Cardinale Goddard.

Al Sig. Cardinale Imperiali.

(*Endorsement*)

Letter of Cardinal Goddard, Brussels, to the Cardinal Imperial, in behalf of my Lord Fingal's request to present and maintain a priest at Killeen and Trevot and as well build a church for him. 6 April 1736.

(*Ibidem, doc.no.117*)

Beatissimo Padre,

Il Vescovo e clero della chiesa Midense in Irlanda umilissimi della Santità Vostra, prostrati al bacio dei sacri piedi, riverentemente espongono, essere l'unica sede episcopale senza Capitolo, e siccome per mancanza di Capitolo, sono sequiti nel tempo della sede vacante di questa chiesa, moltissime disordine e confusioni per la elezione di un vicario, attesa la estensione grandissima della diocesi che rende impossibile il citare di tutti i parroci per convenire insieme all' elezione di un vicario ; così é stato cio una pietra di scandalo e di discordia, erigendosi un altare contro l'altro ; ad effetto dunque di

evviare in avvenire alle passate inconvenienze, supplica il suddo. Vescovo e clero la Santità Vostra che voglia degnarsi di concedere a quella chiesa un capitolo composte delle seguenti rettori come persone proprie a sciegliere un vicario, nella sede vacante:—Kellis, S. Maria di Drogheda, Dunshaughlin, Dunboyn, Killuran, Chinar (Clonard), Clanch, Trim, Navan, Nobber, Dulic, Ballymore, Kilbeggan, Ballyboy e Mullingar.

(*Ibidem*, doc. no. 151)

Eminentissime Domine,

Dum nostram diocesim mense praeterito visitavimus, gravi morbo correpti fuimus, qui tamen eo molestior fuit quod ad Vestrae Eminentiae litteras, die duodecima Junii elapsi datas, quas gratulanter accepimus, citius respondere non potuerimus.

Scire desiderat Vestra Eminentia nostram sententiam desuper duas supplicationes quarum altera episcopum clerumque Midensem respicit, altera autem D. Dionysium Byrne ecclesiae nostrae decanum.

Quod ad primum spectat, sentimus quidem quod cum limites diocesis Midensis tam dissiti sint ut, sede vacante, totum clerum convocare inter terminos a iure positos impossibile sit, utilissimum et pernecessarium foret ecclesiae Midensi habere capitulum compositum ex rectoribus sequentium ecclesiarum in quorum potestate esset vicarium tunc eligere: nimirum ecclesia de Kells, habentis de facto suum archidiaconum, Sancta Maria de Drogheda, Dunsaghlin, Dunboyn, Killucan, Slane, Clunard, Trim, Navan, Nabbor, Duleek, Ballymore, Kilbeggan, Ballyboy, et Mullingare: ita enim fieret ut dictae sedi vacanti abunde subveniretur, pluresque confusiones et discordiae in simili casu oriri solitae evitarentur.

Quod ad secundum attinet, unionem scilicet parochiae Sancti Nicholai extra muros decanatus Dublinensi quamvis motiva quibus innititur D. Dionysius Byrne prae se speciem veritatis ferant, nihilominus tamen quatenus talis concessio nostris successoribus et huiusce sedi iniuriosa foret (quod ipsemet convocat; diffiteri non potuit), aequum duximus petitioni suae refragari.

Perpensis tamen meritis dicti D. Dionysii a viginti circiter annos in hac vinea nobis commissa indefesse et laudabiliter laborantis, nos aliqualem ei compensationem impetrare cupientes, suffragium nostrum libenter impertimur, ut de dicta parochia post obitum D. Thomae Austen, actualis possessoris, auctoritate apostolica provideatur.

Hanc meam opinionem Eminentissimo Vestro judicio humillime submitto et omnem in utroque homine incolumitatem ex corde apprecor, subscriborque.

Dublin, 26 Augusti 1736.

Eminentissimae Dominationis Vestrae
humilimus et obsequentissimus famulus,
Joannes Archpus. Dublinensis,
A. Hyberniae Primas.

* * *

THE DIOCESE OF MEATH IN 1600

In June, 1600 Queen Elizabeth wrote to Thomas Jones, the protestant Bishop of Meath, stating that "she is credibly informed that the most part of the churches within the two large dioceses of Dublin and Meath are utterly ruined, inasmuch as, between Dublin and Athlone which containeth 60 miles, and is the through tract of the English Pale there are so few churches standing as they will scarcely make a plural number, and so few pastors to teach or preach the Word, as in most of them there is not so much as a reading minister." (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 273)

In his reply, Jones declares that "for a Bishop so far to neglect or forget his calling as not to show himself careful to see churches repaired is an offence that bewrayeth rather Atheism than Christianity." (*ib.* 419-20). He encloses "a note of such churches and chancels within the diocese of Meath, as are at this time in good repair, most of them being in East Meath, 79 in number, and divers other churches in my diocese are in good repair for the bodies of the churches, the chancels are in decay being improprieate." The list, which is contained in *S.P. Eliz. Ire.* Vol. 207. pt.5 fol.305, in the Public Record Office, London, is as follows:—

Trim	Kentstown	Stamullen	St Kenan of Duleek
Ardmulchan	Kilmoon	Ardcath	Knockcommon
Rathfeigh	Ballymagarvey	Pierstown Landy	Drogheda
Ballygarth	Moorchurch	Kilsharvan	Donore
Painstown	Julianstown	Timoole	Kilbrue

Dunshaughlin	Monktown	Clonfad	Mayne
Trevet	Navan	Multyfarnham	Lickbla
Rathregan	Moynalvy	Portnashangan	Kilpatrick in
Rathbeggan	Tara	Carrick	E. Meath
Creekstown	Greenogue	Rathconnel	Stackallen
Donaghmore	Ratoath	Castletoon Delvin	Garnonstown
Killeen	Culmullen	Killoolagh	Dowth
Kilmore	Athboy	Cooladoran	Monknewtown
Knockmark	Rataine	Taghmon	Claddagh
Moyglare	Laracor	Loxeudy	Castlecor
Danestown	Moymet	Kilmacnevin	Foran
Skryne	Newtown	Dysert	Killeigh
Galtrim	Killucan	Churchtown	Kilpatrick in
Derrypatrick	Mullingar	Killallon	W. Meath
Kiltale	Killare	Clonabreny	Donaghpatrick
			Kilskyre

THE CATHOLIC RECORD SOCIETY OF IRELAND

OBJECTS

The Catholic Record Society of Ireland has been established with the object of collecting and publishing documents which have not been published hitherto, or which, if published, are not generally available, and more especially, those documents that have some bearing upon Irish Ecclesiastical History.

RULES.

- (1) The Journal of the Society shall be published once a year, if possible in the month of February.
- (2) The annual membership subscription, payable in January, is Ten Shillings. The fee for Life Members is £10.
- (3) The members are entitled to the Journal of the Society, but have no claim to receive free of cost other publications that may be undertaken by the Society. These publications may be sold, however, to members at a reduced rate.
- (4) An annual general meeting of the members of the Society shall be held yearly in Dublin, due notice of which shall be given to all members.
- (5) Any member who fails to pay his subscription for three consecutive years forfeits thereby all rights of membership. The *Archivium Hibernicum* shall not be forwarded to any person who is more than one year in arrears with his subscription.

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